New-York Daily Times.

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

R. HOE & CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT.

A DAY AMONG MACHINERY.

A day passed in a great establishment like that of Hoe, is an entertaining experience. It is not necessary for us to tell who R. Hoe & Company are, for wherever the Printing Press goes, and the New Yorker, their name and works are famous. The rapid growth and extension of their establishment is a significant indication of the progress of industry in America. It employs four hundred operatives, occupies an extensive range of buildings for manufacturing purposes, has a large warehouse in the lower part of the City, and is doing a thriving business. We propose to sketch the operations of the establishment, by way of exhibiting the nature of the demand for the peculiar fabrics which it turns out, and also to show how great a branch of industry a single firm may engage.

1. A SHORT HISTORY.

In the first place, the history of the House is interesting.

It was in the year 1806, when the yellow fever was raging in the City of New-York, that a young mechanic landed on our wharves and made application for board to the well-known GRANT THORBURN. This young man was ROBERT HOE, the father of the present members of this firm. He was at that time but eighteen years of age. In the space of a week after his arrival he was prostrated with the fever, and recovered only after careful nursing and the watchful care of the benevolent Scotchman. ROBERT HOE, however, did not die; nor did his genius wither. He became a good workman, earned, on a very extensive business in this City, took up the manufacture of Printing Presses in the year 1819; took into partnership a brother-in-law, Mr. PETER SMITH, who was the inventor of the Smith Press; dispatched a skillful hand to England to examine all the improved machinery for printing purposes; introduced many important improvements in the manufacture of American Presses; and in 1833 retired from active business to make way for his son, Mr. RICHARD M. HOE, who, in conjunction with SAMUEL NEWSON and MATTHEW SMITH, continued the operations of the firm. In the year 1837, the business of making saws was added to the works, and this has since become a very prominent and lucrative feature of the establishment. In 1837 Mr. RICHARD M. HOE visited England for the purpose of patenting a valuable improvement in grinding saws,—of which we shall have occasion to speak more fully. While there, the printing machinery of the country attracted his attention, and upon returning to this country he was able to improve very materially upon the methods of printing which were at that time in use either in Great Britain or the United States. Mr. HOE satisfied from the experiments he had already undertaken, that much greater successes would be attained, prosecuted his investigations with great industry; in 1842 began to realize his plans; and in 1846 filed at Washington a caveat for the patent he now holds for the *Lightning Press*. From that period to the present these Presses have been in increasing demand; and the several branches of manufacture which are conducted in the establishment have increased in corresponding ratio.

The present members of the firm are RICHARD M. HOE, ROBERT HOE, and PETER SMITH HOE.

The Superintendent of the works is ALFRED S. DOWNS. He has been connected with the establishment since 1830.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

A range of workshops on Broome, Sheriff, and Columbia streets, is occupied by the different branches of manufacturing carried on at this establishment.

The departments are divided in the following manner:

1. Cylinder Press Shop.
2. Type-setting or Cast Press Shop.
3. Washington and Smith Hand Presses.
4. Job and Card Presses, and Inking Machines.
5. Iron Foundry.
6. Brass Foundry.
7. Forge or Smithy.
8. Millwright and Pattern makers.
9. Type-cases and Printers' Joiners.
10. Saw Makers.
11. Saw Grinders.
12. Saw Hardening.
13. Benches.
14. Repairing Shop.
15. Storage and Patterns.

THE SAW DEPARTMENT.

We speak first in detail of that department of the concern which is devoted to the manufacture of Saws. This has grown into an important branch of trade. The demand is constant, and the supply is equal to the demand—an effect of the facilities which the establishment enjoys. In all their shapes and sizes, Hoe's saws are universally known. Large gangs of men are employed in this portion of the works. Shipments of goods are made daily to all parts of the country. Saws from this factory hang to-day among the forests of Maine, tipping up the great pines, and forming the backwoodsman's only music. In the wilds of Texas; along the banks of the Mississippi; on the borders of the Lakes; up among the mountains of the Delaware; by the banks of streams upon which float the logs of the raftsman; wherever timbered districts repay hard labor with rich returns, where trees grow and are felled,—in among the shipyards of the city—in the joiners' shops,—by the stand of the cabinet-maker,—in a hundred places besides, where work is done and saws are needed,—there is Hoe's saw. The extent of the trade is something extraordinary. There is a constant demand. There is a continual wear and tear. New mills go up, and old ones need replenishing. So the trade is steady and increases rapidly. As we before said, the saw factory is a prominent feature of the works. We propose to describe it briefly.

The operations that are rendered necessary before a simple-looking saw is ready for the customer are complicated. A number of hands are required to shape it; machinery to complete it; care to finish it for market.

The saw shop, located in the first of the Broome-street Buildings, is a large apartment. Below it is a section of the works devoted to the grinding processes. In these two places are conducted all the operations that follow the casting of the metal. The operations through which a raw piece, from the time it leaves the smithy to the period when it becomes the property of the customer, are:

1. Forging; 2. Drilling; 3. Toothing; 4. Fleckering; 5. Filing; 6. Hardening; 7. Tempering; 8. Smithing; 9. Grinding; 10. Glazing; 11. Oiling; 12. Marking; 13. Blacking; 14. Trying; 15. Second Glazing; 16. Second Trying; 17. Setting; 18. Sharpening.

Each of these processes demands the application of a special set of machines, a special set of workmen to manage it, a special care in the conduct of the work. We will consider the more important of the operations in their regular order:

FIRST—The Toothing. This is an operation that appears simple, but which is in reality a complicated affair, accomplished by machinery so delicately adjusted as to be apparently of no particular value. You see nearly machines of similar pattern, ranged along one side of the long apartment devoted to this purpose. On the opposite side are ranged the platforms upon which rest the gangs used for straightening the saws. The toothing instruments are ponderous arms of iron which descend vertically upon the plate of steel that rests upon a plane surface below. The machine, by a simple contrivance worked by the foot of the workman, is thrown in and out of gear at pleasure. The descent of the cutter notches a tooth in the plate, and the size of the cutters determines the size of the teeth of the implement. The work is performed very readily and nicely. There is little difference between the operations of toothing the circular and the long saws. The circular saw revolves upon a pivot beneath the cutter; the long saw is managed by hand. It is a remarkable fact in connection with this department, that the same style of cutting machine has been in operation for twenty years past, since the manufacture of saws was commenced by the Messrs. Hoe; while a similar pattern has been patented in England within a few months past. It is needless to add that Hoe's machines are all worked by steam, not by hand-power.

2. The Blacking. This operation is simple and requires no illustration.

3. The Hardening. This operation is effected by heating the saws in charcoal furnaces to a white heat, and cooling them by plunging them into a bath of oil, prepared with drugs, a combination which is peculiar to this establishment and which of course does not need to be mentioned more particularly.

4. The Grinding. The saws having been toothed and hardened, are taken below to be ground. The long saws are ground by hand. Powerful grindstones, many of them six to seven feet in diameter, and a foot in thickness, are turned by steam power. The saddles upon which the workmen sit, are placed in front of the stone. The grindstones used in this work are imported from England expressly for this establishment, weigh two tons each, and are each six feet in diameter. The hard usage which they undergo wears them down rapidly, so that it becomes necessary to renew them every eight or ten weeks. Several times in a day each stone is chipped upon the grinding surface with an adze, in order to bring out the harder portions of the stone, so as to render the process more effective. Great care is exercised in running them, so that they rarely fly, and we believe that but one or two instances have occurred in which workmen have been injured. The process of grinding a saw requires a nicety of touch and a firmness in handling that can only be done by an expert hand. The grinding of a long saw is intended to occupy only a few minutes.

But it is in the grinding of circular saws that the proprietors of this establishment especially pride themselves. When the Messrs. Hoe started this branch of manufacture, the only process of grinding saws that was known, was by hand-power; the saw, inconvenient though it was in shape, was held by hand upon the grindstone. It should be stated in the outset that the sizes of the circular saw range *from two inches to six feet*. In order to accomplish the very important process of grinding them, so that each saw shall be perfectly true, delicate machinery, to be worked by steam-power, was found to be indispensable. A machine was contrived by Mr. Hoe for this purpose. The superiority of its work in producing a complete finish of the saw plate is remarkable. It has been made the subject of patents in the United States and Europe. It may be described as a vertical iron plane, with a raised centre, upon which the saw revolves. A lap, revolving with great velocity against this plane, in a direction perpendicular to its line of motion, distributes a compound of polishing material,—composed of a mixture of flint and emery,—upon the surface of the saw, and grinds and polishes it with perfect precision of movement. This is one operation. The second, which is carried on at the same time, is a horizontal motion of the lap against the saw, which motion is so graduated at pleasure that the saw is rendered thicker or thinner at any point. It may be here remarked that it is the intention of the workman always to increase the thickness of a circular saw from the edge to the centre. The third process drives the lap laterally along the surface of the saw; an operation which insures an equality of finish and an exact gradation of thickness. This "lap," therefore, performs not less than three distinct motions at one and the same moment. It is a marvelously ingenious and simple application of mechanical ingenuity. The laps remain good only about two weeks, and so are constantly undergoing renewal.

5. The Setting and Finishing for market. These processes involve much scraping of files between and across the saws' teeth; a noise that sets your teeth on edge, as well as those of the saw that the workman has under his hands; a bustle and a lively time in the workshop. Tackle for hoisting, piles of saws ready for the finisher, waiting for market, or packed up to be forwarded to the warehouse in the lower part of the City, are the prominent features of this portion of the works. The makers' names are stamped upon each saw, the dirt is carefully cleaned from the implements, the saw is complete and the workman has done his duty.

This finishes the Saw Department. We have narrated what we saw. The operations of this establishment derive much of their celebrity, in common with the Printing Presses, from the excellence of workmanship and the variety of styles that are put forth. Hoe's presses are famous. So are Hoe's saws.

We pass to the

PRINTING PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Hoe & Co.'s Presses require no laudation. They stand upon their own merits. They throw off millions of sheets daily, which carry tidings to the ends of the earth. The lines upon which your eye, reader, at this moment rests, are traced by the magic fingers of the LIGHTNING PRESS. The advance of the art of Printing has produced results which bring honor to an ingenious inventor and reputation to the country. We propose to describe but briefly the operations of the Printing Press department of this establishment.

All kinds of Printing Presses claim a share of the work at the Manufactory. The leading item is the Lightning Press; but besides this there are single and Double Cylinders, Hand Presses, Jobbing Presses, and Hydraulic Presses. Each branch occupies a large number of workmen.

The Cylinder Press shop is on the second story of the building, taking a space of one hundred feet each on Broome and Sheriff streets, with an apartment sixty feet square, extending over the yard,—making in all an area of two hundred and sixty feet in length, by an average width of fifty feet. The appearance of this part of the building is very peculiar. Sections of cylinders, bed-plates, undergoing the final processes of polish, bolts, drills, wrenches, screws, some of all, workmen engaged in putting presses together, boys carrying messages, a continual buzz of machinery and chatter and clang of iron, meet eye and ear. The shop is a pattern of industry. The eight-cylinder Press, which takes the name of "Lightning," is the newest piece of workmanship in the establishment—that is to say, the call for these articles is of a character so limited, in consequence of the small number of papers which require the fastest Presses, that the manufacture is confined to a few specimens. The Messrs. Hoe have constructed three of their largest sized eight-cylinder Presses, three of the six-cylinder kind, seventeen four-cylinder, and a large one is about to be constructed for a newspaper establishment in Manchester, England. Twenty-three fast Presses now in use are in operation in the offices of the following journals:

Two 8-cylinder Presses.....	Philadelphia Ledger.
One 8-cylinder Press.....	New-York Sun.
One 8-cylinder Press.....	New-York Sun.
Two 6-cylinder Presses.....	New-York Herald.
One 6-cylinder Press.....	New-York Herald.
One 6-cylinder Press.....	New-York Daily Times.
One 6-cylinder Press.....	New-York Daily Times.
One 6-cylinder Press.....	New-York Tribune.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	New-York Tribune.
Two 8-cylinder Presses.....	Baltimore Sun.
One 6-cylinder Press.....	N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	N. Y. Evening Post.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Le Pays, Paris.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Boston Times.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Boston Traveller.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Boston Journal.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Phila. Sun Bulletin.
One 4-cylinder Press.....	Cincinnati Commercial.

It will be observed that the use of these Presses is general, in all offices whence circulate large editions of the daily or weekly journals. The peculiarity of the applications of mechanical ingenuity—the nicety of operation—the multitude of parts which require to be smoothly combined,—the wildernesses of tapes, bolts, cylinders, rollers, "turtles," rules, tables, wheels, cranks, and levers, that have to work exactly in shape, or not work at all,—all these facts render the putting up and the practical operation of the great Press a delicate matter. The cost of an eight-cylinder Press is in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand dollars. The time occupied in the construction of one of them is about four months.

The six-cylinder Press is of similar construction, except that it has, as its name implies, two cylinders less than the great Press. The four-cylinder machine is in very common use.

The Double Cylinder Printing Machine is made in six different sizes; the bed varies from 41 by 28 inches to 60 by 40. The prices range from $2,750 to $4,250 each.

There are eight sizes of the Single Small Cylinder, ranging from 33 by 25 to 60 by 40 inches. Price—from $1,300 to $2,600.

The Patent Single Large Cylinder Press is still another style, which is particularly adapted to book and job printing, and fine newspaper work. This press may be driven by man or steam power. It has a perfect registering apparatus and sheet flyer, and will print from one thousand to two thousand impressions per hour. Eight sizes of this machine are manufactured; the beds range from 24 by 19 to 57 by 40 inches. The prices vary from $900 to $2,650.

The Hand Press Shop gives employment to a large number of hands. Country newspapers furnish a constant market for these machines. There are two kinds, the Smith and the Washington Press. Ten sizes are made; the beds ranging from 24 by 16 inches to 48 by 36½ inches, and the prices varying from $165 to $380. The number of these Presses that are turned out annually from this concern is calculated to impart an enlarged idea of the amount of types and ink that the American printer consumes. The Messrs. Hoe are able to furnish one of the Presses for every day in the year, and their average sales of Hand Presses amount per week. The difference in the construction of the Smith and Washington Presses is very slight; but the former is usually preferred, and more of them are sold than of the latter. It is unnecessary to describe the parts of a machine that every boy in the country knows so well.

The "Little Jobber" is the affectionate diminutive of a Press which does wonders in its small way. Three sizes of it are made, ranging in size from 20 by 13 inches to 33 by 25 inches, and in price from $700 to $2,000.

There are other varieties of the Press manufactured here. They are as follows:

1. Hand Lever Printing Press—used for printing circulars, hat-tips, &c. Price from $45 to $80.
2. Patent Machine Card Press—worked by a crank or treadle, and used for printing cards and small circulars. It will print from 1,000 to 1,500 cards per hour. Price $200.
3. Ready Proof Press. This machine consists of a cast-iron table or bed, with a railway supported by a cast-iron frame. A solid cast-iron cylinder traverses backward and forward upon this railway, and is of sufficient weight to give the impression. Flanges at both ends of the table prevent the cylinder from rolling off. Price, $70.
4. Steam Inking Machine. This machine is described by its title; it is intended to be attached to a hand-press. Prices range from $22 to $150.
5. Inking Apparatus for the Hand-Press.
6. Self-Inking Machine, patented.
7. Iron Copperplate Press. Bed from 10 inches to 30 inches in width. Prices—from $90 to $360.
8. Improved Lithographic Press. Dimensions of the bed, from 19 by 24 inches, to 38 by 48 inches.—Prices, from $165 to $375.
9. Stereotype Planing Machine. A machine for stereotypers, employed in thicknessing plates.
10. Hydrostatic Press. For pressing sheets, and manufactured with cylinders of solid wrought iron. Prices—from $800 to $1,350.
11. Improved Geared Standing Press. Price, $500.
12. Screw Standing Press. Prices—from $115 to $213.
13. Ruling Machine for blank books, bills and letters.
14. Bookbinder's Arming or Stamping Press.
15. Paper Cutting Machine.
16. Improved Copying Presses. Various patterns of these Presses are made. A new style, of Gothic make, has just been introduced, which will be a favorite pattern.

In short, to bring towards a conclusion this sketch, the establishment contains within itself the facilities for supplying the demands of the printer, the stereotyper, the book-binder, and all other classes whose business it is to make books and papers,—with the sole exception of type. This branch has been left to others, but with this exception the Hoes' furnish everything that is needed by the printer and the compositor. And this last word reminds us that it is time to turn into the PRINTERS' JOINER-SHOP.

A savory smell of cedar, coming pleasantly through the opened door, salutes your nostrils. There are piles of finished, half-finished, unfinished, and finishing material. The printers' cases are made of cedar. Immense quantities of the fragrant lumber are consumed in this department. The establishment devotes a separate building to the joinery. Technically speaking, the articles that consume masses of lumber in their manufacture are: 1. Stands; 2. Galleys; 3. Furniture; 4. Cases. Cases hold the types; Galleys, the type when it is composed; Stands, the galleys when they are full; Furniture "locks up" the types and holds them fast. Thus much, for the benefit of the uninitiated. There is a large assortment always on hand in the Hoes establishment. The manufacture of an article so simple as a print-er's case, involves a number of nice processes. The bottom is cut from a plank of the proper size. Burning saws, meanwhile, are stamping and grooving the cross pieces which confine the bottom. Men on one side of the shop are busily engaged in placing tops and bottoms together, by the aid of a solid chunk of iron which confines the wooden pegs as they enter the interstices of the same pieces, and clinches each of them firmly, so that it cannot be moved from its place. The notable features of this apartment are the great heaps of material to which the workmen are constantly adding. It is true that the greatest peril from fire arises; but the premises are so well guarded by night and day, that there is, in reality, no danger. No fire is allowed about the premises; the apartments being heated wholly by the waste steam from the boilers.

PATTERN SHOP.

Above the Joinery is the Pattern Shop. It occupies the upper floor of the building on Columbia-street. In this place are deposited all the patterns of machinery, presses, improvements in mechanical applications, &c. The value of this deposit, which has been accumulating for years past, is beyond calculation.

THE FOUNDRIES.

It would be very improper to go on wheels—that is to say, the Foundries. One is for brass and one for iron. The brass mountings of the presses and machines are a branch of manufacture by themselves. In the foundry, castings are made every afternoon. A large gang of men is employed in each of these departments.

PAINTING SHOP.

We find ample facilities in the yard for extinguishing fires. Several hydrants are scattered at convenient intervals about the premises, and whenever the bell rings at the hours for the workmen to leave, the hose is attached, and a watch set. One watchman is on guard by day at the entrance to the Works, and another set is on duty at night. By this careful supervision, and from the prohibition of the use of fire in the premises, apprehensions of damage from conflagration are dissipated.

THE OFFICES.

The establishment has two Offices. The principal one is at the Warehouse, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street. A subordinate office is open in Sheriff-street, directly opposite the Factory. At this place, the Superintendent and one of the Proprietors usually make their head-quarters.

In the second story of the Sheriff-street building, is the Draughtsmen's room. Here several persons are constantly employed in drafting new plans, and remodeling.

On the basement floor is the paint-shop.

On the upper floor is a comfortable apartment, fitted up with desks and benches, and lighted with gas, intended for a school for the boys employed in the establishment. Here, on Winter evenings, when the day's work is over, and the lads are fed and washed, and partly rested, they have a chance for learning. A competent teacher is employed to instruct them; they receive a knowledge of the rudiments of English education, and, occasionally, are entertained by lectures and discourses on scientific subjects. Forty boys is the average number in attendance here. The tuition is wholly free to them; the members of the firm putting themselves to cost for the hire of teachers, and use of lights and books. It is an admirable institution. It does very much to keep the boys out of mischief. The teacher of the school is Mr. CHARLES O'DOWD.

A TELEGRAPH.

Messengers are apt to loiter. Lightning travels fast. Boys fail. The telegraph rarely does. It was determined, therefore, that the establishment of a connecting-link between the down-town warehouse, the up-town factory, and the residences of the proprietors, still farther up town, was accordingly determined upon, and a line of private telegraph has now been in daily operation for five years past.

THE DOWN-TOWN WAREHOUSE.

Two extensive buildings at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street are occupied, as we have already said, as the warehouses of the firm. Here all orders are received, and hence orders and directions proceed. A considerable force of workmen is engaged in construction and repairs in the rear and in the upper stories of these buildings. The house is now shipping goods to all parts of this Continent where Presses are used, to China, the East and West Indies and to different parts of Europe.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL.

By way of conclusion, we present an array of figures which are not so dry as they seem, when we come to examine them. The amount of RAW MATERIAL used annually for the purposes of manufacture in this establishment, is extraordinary. The house consumes annually—in the Broome-street works alone:

600 tons of Pig Iron.
150 tons of Bar Iron.
300,000 lbs. of Cast Steel.
20,000 lbs. of Nails.
20,000 lbs. of Emery.
1,500 gallons of Oil.
1,200 tons of Coal.
225,000 ft. of Pine.
75,000 ft. of Whitewood.
10,000 ft. of Spanish Cedar.
2,000 ft. of Mahogany.
25,000 ft. of Cherry.
2,000 ft. of Ash.
10,000 ft. of Black Walnut and Maple.
2,000 ft. of Hickory.
6,000 ft. of Oak.

THE WORKMEN.

A word should be said in behalf of the workmen in this establishment. Of the four hundred operatives who are employed in the different departments, there is a large proportion of excellent mechanics, who command high wages and are honest, faithful, sober and reliable. There is no concern in the City, employing so many hands, in which there are more cheerful, sunny faces, or more intelligent and steady hands. It is the interest of the firm to encourage them in their labors, and accordingly we find them exceedingly contented. They have formed among themselves a regularly organized military company, known as the "Hoe Guards," whose appearance annually is as respectable a muster as the City numbers among its impromptu corps.

Hoe's Establishment, in short, is a place worth studying, in all its departments, as an excellent example of what may be accomplished through the channels of American Industry.

☞ The Academy of Music is to be open to-morrow (Saturday) evening, to a lecture from the farmed Gough. Mr. Gough lectured with great acceptance in the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening. He seldom fails of waking his hearers up. Whoever has not heard him, must hear him now or confess that he has not begun to hear the Elephant. Fill up the Academy.

☞ The October Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to-morrow. The Grand Jury will probably appear in Court this afternoon, with some fresh indictments that may—we don't say they will—be interesting to the public. Those who think they may be particularly interested had better look in.

☞ In reference to the case of the ship *Mary*, bonds were not entered into as soon yesterday. As soon as that formal proceeding can be effected, which may be immediately, the suit will then take progress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

CONSUL WARD AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A LITTLE WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Commodore Stewart and the Norfolk Boatbuilders.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18.

General Ward will receive Secretary Marcy's instructions by the first mail, to hoist the standard flag again as quickly as possible, and he will also receive advice not to compromise himself further against the State Department views of such undignified proceedings of Consuls with most disloyalty.

Colonel Wheelock, who recently struck his flag at Matamoras, has also been informed that his attempt to override the municipal laws of Cuba cannot be sustained.

At the time when the Norfolk punishment was raging, Secretary Dexter authorized Commodore Stewart, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to grant the yard and tools from the Subsistit shanty. The Commodore reported that he considered the post of danger, the post of duty, and supposed the Administration to remain, when he could be spared. Secretary Dexter recently addressed him an official letter, inviting him to Washington, and complimenting him for his exhibition of moral heroism in doing the "pestilence which walks at noonday," more praiseworthy than bravery at the cannon's mouth.

Commodore PAULDING has been ordered to Washington from the Eastern Pacific, the chief of the Home Squadron, to consult as to the notion of the Navy. What's in the wind? S.

Election Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The election in the Nineteenth Ward of this city to-day for Councilmen, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resulted in the success of the American candidate. There was considerable rioting at the polls, and a notorious rowdy by the name of Keene was shot by the police—it is thought fatally. Several others were wounded but not dangerously.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The health of Norfolk continues to improve. On Tuesday there were two new cases and three deaths. On Wednesday no deaths were reported.

Bilious fever was raging badly both in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Trouble on the Broadway Railroad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

There is serious trouble again on the Broadway Railroad. A body of armed Irishmen now upon the bridge yesterday, and will not allow the trains to pass. They made an attempt to-day on the upper side of the bridge to prevent the train going West. More trouble is expected.

The Reported Murder of Governor Reeder.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Lexington (Missouri) Express of Saturday, publishes a rumor that Ex-Governor REEDER had been murdered at St. Joseph. The editor pronounces it a hoax, but says there is a rumor that REEDER had been fighting somewhere in the Territory, but was not injured.

Consolidation of the Boards of Mr. John Sherman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The announcement in this morning's *Journal* of the death of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, a prominent citizen of this place, is incorrect. Mr. SHERMAN is not only living, but is much better.

Man Drowned.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Col. DANIEL M. CURRY, a well known druggist of this city, and formerly a prominent leader of the Native American Party, was found drowned in the river to-day.

Republican Nomination for State Senator.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republican County Convention, held here to-day, nominated JAMES NIVEN, of Syracuse, for State Senator, and a full County ticket.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

We have no mails this morning south of Savannah. Two New-Orleans mails are now due.

LONG ISLAND.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Centreville Course—The Trotting and Pacing Match between *Flora Temple* and *Hero*.

TIME 4:50—4:57—5:21.

As we predicted would be the case the contest yesterday between *Flora Temple* and *Hero* proved the greatest on record. The performance of two miles in harness in four minutes and fifty-seven seconds is an achievement unprecedented on the trotting turf. The time was made on the second heat, by *Flora Temple*. Although *Hero* did not win the match his owner may console himself with the proud distinction of being the winner of the fastest time ever paced or trotted to a wagon two mile heats. The attendance at the Track was between 2,000 and 3,000.

The following is a correct table of the time made:

H. WOODRUFF names b. m., *Flora Temple*.....	2	1	1
Gen. STICKS names g. g., *Hero*.....	1	2	2

Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First mile.....	2:20½	2:28	2:32½
Second mile.....	2:30½	2:29	2:28½
Total.....	4:50	4:57	5:21

☞ Attention is solicited to the advertisement of a call for a Judicial Republican Convention, to be held in Brooklyn on the 24th inst. Within this District lie Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland and Dutchess.

☞ Two hundred and eighty-seven persons have taken out their naturalization papers from the City Court, Brooklyn, since Oct. 1.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have secured the Plymouth Church (H. W. BEECHER's) for the lectures of Mr. THACKERAY in November, and those of Mr. MILBURN in January. There are to be four lectures by each gentleman.

☞ A correspondent proposes to relieve Broadway by opening Third-avenue in a straight line to Gouverneur-slip. He pleads the relief of the lower part of the City, the noble avenue eight miles long, and the drainage it would afford to the dirty quarters between Bowery and Broadway.

☞ The Annual Address before the American Institute will be given by LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., of this City, on the 30th. The Poultry Show opens on the 23d.

☞ THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will lecture in the Tabernacle, next Monday evening, on the "Present prospects of Ireland, in connection with the National cause."

☞ A steam pump has been applied to the Joseph Walker, and they say that she will be speedily raised without much difficulty. Now is the time for the speculators.

☞ The Seventeenth Light Guards, Captain B. VAN RANSSELAER, Jr., went out with 72 members, to Hoboken, yesterday. They shot for $5 prizes.

☞ JAMES SHELDEN has been appointed lighthouse keeper on the first light on Gedney's Channel, New-York.

ONE HOUR LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Another Rise in the Rate of Interest.

Russian Account of the Fall of Sebastopol.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOAT FLOTILLA.

PROSPECTS OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Cavalry Battle and Defeat of the Russians near Eupatoria.

Departure of the Fleet and Allied Expedition.

TRAVELS OF THE CZAR.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ITALY AND SPAIN.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Battle between American and English Boats and Chinese Pirates.

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The *Atlantic* arrived at her dock at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The chief items in the English news are the rise in the rate of interest from 4 to 5½ per cent., which took place on the 4th. A good deal of commercial uneasiness has resulted. Cotton down ⅛d. Breadstuffs steady, though not so strong.

The revenue returns of the United Kingdom show an increase on the year of nearly eight and a half millions sterling, chiefly caused by the additional income tax.

The old firm of DE LISLE, JANVRIN & DU LANN, Merchant Bankers of London, has stopped payment. Liabilities £2,000,000. The losses of the house have been made in Canada.

The leading events in connection with the war are the mustering of detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol and the fact that the Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian Army both from Eupatoria and Baidar.

The French cavalry, under Gen. D'ALLONVILLE, defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 20th. Russian loss, 60 killed and 100 prisoners. French, 9 killed and 27 wounded.

A tough campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa.

The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, it is supposed either to Nikolaieff or Odessa.

Kars still held out, according to the last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected, however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire.

In France, the Government has interfered to regulate the prices of butcher's meat. Gas has reached its maximum price.

The Princess arrived at Southampton on the 20th, after a boisterous passage.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Friday evening, the 20th.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Movements of the Armies in the Crimea—Comparison between the French and English Press—Palmerston and Clarendon—Albert-Edward—The new Home Government—Americans at the Crystal Palace—Gossip and News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

The intelligence of the week is of that sort which may be expanded into scores of editorials, but which the correspondent can state in a dozen words. When I say that on the 25th of September the allied fleet set sail from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, I shall have said all that I know, and shall have fulfilled my duty, as I interpret it. It will now be your duty, editorially, to wonder where the fleet has gone. This will lead to some remarks on the present state of Odessa; and the current belief (but Nicholas!) is, in its way, as important a part as Sebastopol, on the occurrence of the Day and Dispatch, and on the possibility that Prussia may be approached from the east. The treatment of Prussia that comment may bear to that has been commenced by the London papers. Neither the *Moniteur* nor the *Gazette*, nether Gen. BURYNES nor PELISSIER have communicated with the public since the sailing of the last steamer. The Constantinople telegraph has been bearing us with stories too frivolous to repeat. GORTSCHAKOFF, who alone has thought proper to submit the public to his confidence, chronicles the arrival of allied reinforcements on his right, at Eupatoria, and intrenching on his left, at Gurkanes, near Baidar. We have tried to develop a theory, a conjecture from this data, but we are quite convinced we would do better to wait. In fact, the news is unimportant. From Russia we get unmistakable evidence that the struggle is to be maintained, and that resistance is to be prolonged up to the season that will make half the equality disappear between Sebastopol and the rest of the Peninsula, the impossibility of the arrival of the Turkish contingent for more than a month, and the fact that the Russian Government is to be not behind the allies in preparation. The Baltic, however, having been made safe enough to furnish a vessel to the Times' correspondent of the English Navy, the Navy, like other powers, naturally provided by the map, where Sebastopol is to be found. The Baltic fleet has been unemployed, but at least they know how the French look, and how it looks now that it is taken.

Consequently, France speculates upon the fate and to-day [illegible]

Meanwhile, France speculates upon the fate and to-day [illegible]

[illegible] Times upon General SIMPSON, and smile at its intimation that the commander is an "ass." They [illegible] upon PELISSIER, who has [illegible] in GORTSCHAKOFF's [illegible] they are willing and glad [illegible]. A good deal of admiration is felt for GORTSCHAKOFF, and the skill with which he planned and conducted his retreat [illegible] enemies.

In this connection it is proper to state that the opinions [illegible] to French writers, as to ST. ARNO in the *Débats*, and to the reports of Marshal PELISSIER, are entirely without force. No writer in any French paper would dare to [illegible] opinions doubting the bravery of British troops, or the capacity of the British commander. It is not to be expected that [illegible] remarks. The *Moniteur's* late article upon the services rendered by England, has served to furnish the tone and sentiment of all articles on the subject our Editors may see fit to write. If they dared speak their opinions on British [illegible] the Allies would regret the day they ever called for them.

While waiting for his Marshalship, CANROBERT has received consolation. The Bey of Tunis has determined to atone for the lack of appreciation on the part of that Officer's country. He has sent him the badge of the Order of Nicham. I have no idea what Nicham is, nor do I know how it is pronounced. The decoration was presented yesterday at St. Cloud. French [illegible] insignia from [illegible] LOUQUE, invariably hide them in a drawer; we shall know [illegible] whether the ribbon of Nicham is hung upon a hero's breast, in company with the Grand Cross and the Order [illegible].

Te Deums have been done to death. Not long since, you heard of a singular ceremony at Notre Dame, at [illegible] United States in official uniform. You will hear this week of a French Thanksgiving in the Russian Church of Sebastopol, in presence of Marshal PELISSIER. There is a certain propriety in rites of this sort, as a [illegible] event likely to promote the restoration of peace. In this view, it was well enough that any church in France, two Sundays ago, should perform the ceremony [illegible] Notre Dame had set the example. But a camp *Te Deum* in the enemy's Church, upon an invaded soil, is a mockery of religion; it is an act of military swagger; a piece of Zouave bully. The time, the place, the circumstances, were not such as befit the performance of so serious a ceremony. As for the taste of the proceeding, that is another matter; as a religious act, it will be offensive and painful. We [illegible] winking Virgin or [illegible] Wooden Baby.

ABD-EL-KADER has again visited the Crystal Palace. The [illegible] Arabian felt it necessary to make another remark—like his last, to be inserted in italics in the *Moniteur*. An opportunity was presented by the wax anatomy of a horse. The exhibitor of this production was present, and pronounced a little discourse [illegible]. The Emir felt that his time was come, and [illegible]. The Emir spoke: "Sir," said he to the wax man, "there is only one greater anatomist than you—Nature." Perhaps this is not quite up to the average of Abdelkaderisms: it savors somewhat of a puff, and threatens to serve the mercantile and advertising purposes of the anatomist whose works so closely resemble those of creation. Fortunately, the Scheriff departs this week for Damascus, and after one more epigram, and taking leave of the Emperor, we shall [illegible] our thoughts [illegible]. Metaphor has been overdone.

And now for a domestic innovation of the deepest interest to housekeepers—a retrospective interest to those who have lived in Paris, and anticipatory interest to such as propose to spend next Winter here. *The Prefect of Police is to fix the price of meat!* This intention on that functionary's part was promulgated last Monday, and will be carried into execution on the 15th, for the second fortnight of October. The motive is the desire to baffle the *butchers* in [illegible] to interfere with the laws of supply and demand. That there has been a combination among these gentlemen to maintain prices at an unduly elevated point is beyond a doubt. The inhabitants have desired, and in their feeble way petitioned for, the removal of the butchers' monopoly. The Prefect has preferred the system of "taxing" their wares, and the city is informed of his decision. The measures adopted are worth narrating in detail.

Beef, whether ox, cow, or bull-beef, will be divided into three categories, according to the cut. The first will include the rump, the sirloin, the tenderloin; the second—the ribs and environs; the third—the neck, cheeks and other [illegible] portions. The price of the fillet, which is a "fancy," or "luxury" cut, may be fixed by the butcher.

Veal and mutton are to be divided into two classes, as follows—the first including the legs, the second the breast, neck and shoulders.

Every purchaser will receive a written statement of his purchase: this will give, first, the *kind* of meat purchased, whether beef, mutton or veal; secondly, the class, whether first, second or third; thirdly, the weight, and fourthly the price. This is to be considered the butcher's sworn declaration, in case of contestation.

"Butchers are forbidden (note this paragraph) to make up a portion of the weight by [illegible] bones, or what they vulgarly call *réjouissance*." You would be [illegible] to translate the term, and say that it means "gladness." Its derivation and the propriety of its application I have never been able to learn. It is the custom of butchers to put into the scale containing the applicant's purchase, a certain proportion of bones—not bones belonging to the meat, but loose pieces from other parts of the animal, and even from other species of animals. This is done openly, as a right and a tradition. Gladness springs from it, and hence, probably, gladness is its name. It might better have been called "*embêtement*," from the sentiment of the buyer. This abuse is to be done away with, and if it does not involve an increase in price, the inhabitants will be grateful.

Such are the principal features of this singular innovation. It will doubtless be successful, and become an established institution. The Prefect will easily fix the price by calculations made from the price of cattle and herds at the market at Poissy,—the market which supplies the city. The butchers have brought this calamity upon themselves by their rapacity, and especially by the abuse of monopoly and "gladness."

I find that one or two of my colleagues thought proper, last week, to announce the provisional awards of medals to American exhibitors at the Crystal Palace. There was, nevertheless, a sort of understanding that it would be as well to wait till the awards were ratified. The state of the case is this: the Special Juries have made the results of their examinations known to the Grand Jury, (composed of the Presidents of the several Juries,) and propose for recompense such exhibitors as they think proper. This is all that has been done, and it is incorrect to convey the idea that medals have been awarded. The Grand Jury is sure to make many exclusions, and its severity will be exercised with especial care in the American Department, as we have been treated with undue favor. The awards proposed [illegible] are about one to every nine exhibitors; this [illegible] greater than that preserved in the French awards. One of the most likely rejections is that of Mr. LADD's piano—a very sore [illegible] the American papers have given way to much [illegible] congratulation. The proposal to grant this [illegible] medal meets with [illegible] opposition, and the [illegible] are thought to be against it. This shows the [illegible] of giving an official character to what is merely provisional. No English, nor Belgian, nor German papers have committed this error. I have reproached my colleagues, and they have expressed contrition.

The Commissioners, jurymen, and exhibitors of the Exposition some time ago resolved to give a banquet, towards the close of the season, to Prince NAPOLEON, the grand patron of the enterprise. At the last moment the plan has been changed, and a *soirée* has been substituted for the dinner. The profits are to be devoted to charity. The scene of the festivity was to have been the *Jardin d'Hiver*, but it is likely that the Company will collect at the new American Hotel, which is just completed, and which may as well be inaugurated in this way as in any other.

The official closing of the Exposition will take place on the 15th of November. The Emperor will preside, and will pronounce the awards. I trust he will be more satisfactory than on the occasion of the inauguration, when his melancholy speech [illegible] a cold chill. The Empress will [illegible] appear [illegible] with her beautiful though saddened, [illegible] sickly features. But little is said of Her Majesty, and nothing is seen of her. She has not appeared in public for some weeks. The last anecdote the *Pays* has communicated to us is that of the scene with the Crimean wounded, where one [illegible] frightfully mutilated that the fair sovereign shed tears.

The [illegible] of the Opera have been amused by one of their [illegible], whose conduct, on receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor, was extremely disloyal. In the height of his enthusiasm he shouted *Vive la République!* and when asked if he meant to wear the ribbon, he said, "Wear it? Not [illegible] should be taken for a meritorious fireman!" This is a capital criticism. All the old soldiers that guard the railroad crossings are decorated—just like VERNET!

It lately struck a manufacturer of dolls that few specimens of the products were purchased by the English. [illegible] and thinks he has found [illegible] babies of dark complexion. This is true to nature, there being a good deal of the olive in Gallic skin and hair. But as a nation, the English are blonde. They would therefore prefer blond dolls, and an irruption of white and red babies upon the counters of the toy-shops has been the consequence. They have golden, sandy, pale, and even red hair, and labels announce conspicuously that these samples of [illegible] are intended for English purchasers. For one, I never have been able to pronounce [illegible] blonde and brunette.

An invention of a more serious bearing is that of the Portable Sealing-wax. You buy a box of matches, and you find upon every match, about an inch above the chemical point, a little wad of wax. You light the match, you wait till the flame has attacked the wood, and you then bring the fire suddenly upon the wax. The wax, which contains exactly enough for a seal, melts, relaxes its hold and drops. You have the stamp ready and the work is done. This is exceedingly ingenious, and the inventor has taken out a patent. I am going to test its efficacy this very minute.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Proclamation of Kossuth, Ledru Rollin and Mazzini—The Action of the Government Thereon—Austrian Police in London—Very Interesting Private Information from Sebastopol—Russian Account of the Defeat—Promotions in the British Army—Literary and Court Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

Knowing the pressure of matter, at this season of the year, on your paper, I shall give you but facts and rumors, with as little comment of mine as possible. The proclamation of the three Republican leaders—KOSSUTH, LEDRU ROLLIN and MAZZINI—has provoked the wrath of official, Napoleon-ridden England. Between two fulminating editorials in the *Morning Post*, ordered to *feel* public disposition respecting the revolutionary Triumvirate, the Cabinet Council of last Tuesday has been engaged in discussing the measures to be taken against "the disturbers of the peace of Europe." I can tell you for certain that the Council has decided upon asking Parliament to vote the Alien bill, with a view to get rid of the enemies of the man whose soldiers *have taken Sebastopol, as well as of the Power who is* called an "Ally to a certain extent." When, about a year ago, I declared my conviction that the policy followed by England might lead her to steps which would produce partly the expulsion, and partly the emigration from her "hospitable soil," of the exiles of different nations, "Englishmen in America" could hardly find words to express their virtuous indignation at such outrageous insinuations and gratuitous calumny. Well, Sir, PALMERSTON's above-mentioned organ, not satisfied with a single *brutum fulmen* (last Monday) on the subject in question, has, in its yesterday's number, a second anathema containing the following glorious intimation:

"LEDRU ROLLIN, MAZZINI and KOSSUTH should, therefore, know that the British Government can, at the present moment, if it should be so advised, at once *slip off the first to France*, the second to King Bomba, and the third to Austria, and, perhaps in Vincennes, in a Neapolitan prison, or in the dungeons of Spielberg, they might unavailingly lament that secure asylum they had forfeited."

Who ever offered to England an insult similar to the one contained in this semi-official warning? Verily, the failure at the Redan seems to cost a great deal. Most people believe that this is but a mere menace, and, in fact, the *Morning Post* itself is kind enough to reassure us, to a certain extent, about the point of extradition to the above enumerated Potentates. "Their fate—such is the generous second thought of the worthy courtier—in all probability, may be extradition to some country far remote from those dupes whom they would goad to insurrection and violence." Is that "country far remote" to be America or Australia? Poor wretches, how they are working to degrade their country—proud Albion, so boastful of her freedom and security! The best of the affair is, that this *Jupiter tonans* of governmental journalism declares that those men are "without power, without authority, without political influence." Now, if such be their position, they might surely be left alone, and spared the lucubrations of a foolish knave who trembles lest NAPOLEON should feel offended by the tolerance shown to his enemies.

In connection with this movement must be mentioned the fact, that the most notorious Chief of the Austrian Police, the Chevalier von YELLENTHAL, is in London, with a pack of 15 or 20 subaltern officers under his orders. Some of these fellows have been seen lounging in the neighborhood of KOSSUTH's residence. What they are about is not known, but watched they are, as well as watching.

I have been shown a letter from Sebastopol, which contains the following interesting information: PELISSIER employed a spy, whom he knew to be employed also by the Russians, and who was clever enough to sustain the double game without raising suspicion in Sebastopol, which he went to and from incessantly. This man—instructed by PELISSIER, who paid him best—gave Prince GORTSCHAKOFF such informations as to make him believe that the Allies were intending to make two *coups*, one on the Tchernaya, and the other against the Redan and the forts west of this one, so as to capture the town and the *tête de pont* leading across the harbor to the north, and (this was the chief point to be inculcated at Russian head-quarters) *without attempting anything but a mere demonstration against the Malakoff*. GORTSCHAKOFF fell into the trap, (says the letter-writer, who is an officer of high rank,) and afraid lest his line of retreat might be cut off, massed his forces on the two points believed to be menaced, and left the Malakoff comparatively unguarded. It was at this conjuncture that the spy reappeared at the French head-quarters and told PELISSIER to lose no time in securing "the Key" of Sebastopol. What truth may be in that information, I know not, but certain it is, that the exceedingly easy way in which the Malakoff has been carried by the French authorizes the belief that GORTSCHAKOFF had been deluded by appearances. We have now his version of the capture, and his admissions respecting his losses are terrible, one would almost say exaggerated. He confesses to have lost during the last month of the siege, from 500 to 1,000 men *every day!* He mourns over the result, but declares to have regained his freedom of movement by no longer being "chained to Sebastopol." This is true, with the not unimportant addition that the Allies also are free, and that they have more reason to congratulate themselves at being no longer chained to trench duties. There is a repeated rumor, according to which GORTSCHAKOFF is to be made Minister of War, and to give up his command to MOURAVIEFF of Asia. This may be so, but I don't think it is likely, as yet, especially now that the Czar is approaching to the seat of war. As to the proposed further operations on the part of the Allied Armies, I beg leave to retain my opinion, pronounced two weeks ago, and to back it by the declaration of the *Times'* correspondent, who writes that, "now (Sept. 22) all hope of active operations being undertaken before the Winter sets in has been abandoned." I would, however, not be surprised to hear that Odessa had been bombarded and the Danube forced, though, if the weather there has undergone a change similar to that we are experiencing here, the Euxine will hardly be safe to be trusted by the fleets. From Constantinople we have news of warfare between Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE and the Sultan. His Lordship becomes more and more Cossack towards the Sublime Porte, and has, in fact, turned quite unmanageable. He will not acknowledge MEHEMET ALI PASHA, and tells the Sultan so in person, who requests him to leave his palace. The affair is pretty scandalous, and the recall of His Lordship seems to be all but signed. The French Cabinet made strong representations on the subject, and Downing-street is sorely puzzled what to do. The truth is that French influence has completely superseded British authority on the Dardanelles, and the recall of STRATFORD would be an acknowledgment of that disagreeable fact. Another awkward subject for the Cabinet is General SIMPSON, but he, it is hoped, will save them further difficulties, and beg to be relieved of the command. In the meantime, he has been promoted to the rank of General, *for distinguished services* "during the late arduous and finally successful operations which led to the fall of Sebastopol." Colonel WY[illegible] becomes Major General, and well he deserved it. The greatest rewards, however, by which official England celebrates the great victory, are awarded to General Viscount C[illegible] and General Viscount HARDINGE, who are made Field-Marshals. If you ask who they are and what they did, take out some dusty volume from an out-of-the-way shelf of your library, sit down in an easy-chair placed *near your fireside, and sleep over the cronies of the* Peninsular War and the heroes of Torres Vedras. *Strange, to be sure, are the ways of promotion in England!* The Redan is not taken, and three old gentlemen, whose *collective age* amounts to something surmounting [illegible] years, are made Field-Marshals. Well, *after all, this proceeding is strictly in accordance* to rule and custom, considering that the highest military rank in England is, unlike the classic apple of discord, given to the unworthiest. The new Field-Marshals have certainly no reason to feel bashful and modest at the side of their two seniors in rank—the King of the Belgians and the Prince ALBERT. It is, however, said that HARDINGE has hardly merited to be thus dishonored by being given to two such companions. PELISSIER has been made a G. C. B., and SIMPSON received the Grand Cross of Honor. And as everybody must have some sort of cross, NAPOLEON has been decorated with the Dutch one of WILLIAM's Military Order. Queen VICTORIA will leave her Highland home, this day week. GRENVILLE left her, and GREY is a bore. So she returns to Windsor. The Prussian Prince is also on his way back to Berlin, to tell his papa the progress he made. The *Times* is exceedingly indignant at the idea of what Punch would term a "lucifer match—an infernal marriage;" but the indignation of the *Times* is all a mere fudge. Popularity must, now and then, be hunted for, and the oracle of Printing-House-square knows very well that to abuse Princes is the best as well as easiest *means of gaining the game*.

On the day of the Queen's return to England, Mr. THACKERAY and his *Three Georges* will sail for America, to gather—the malicious say—matters for another *Vanity Fair*. The author of *The Newcomes* will, previously to his departure, be given a farewell dinner, by his friends and admirers, CHARLES DICKENS heading the list. It will be an interesting gathering, and one the like of which money cannot procure, nor can rank and fashion command. "I wonder," DICKENS is reported to have said to THACKERAY, "what you will drink in the Temperance States?" "The Maine liquor, lo!" was the reply.

The King of Piedmont has made his cousin, the Prince of CARIGNAN, his Vicegerent. This Prince is known as very much inclined to absolutism and its congenial alliances. However, the rule is but for the time of the King's reconvalescence.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Great Political Agitation—Revolution expected—Dom Pedro V. of Portugal—Arrests at Madrid—The Press—Ministers getting Violent—The Queen—New Anti-Annexation Reinforcements for Cuba—A Talented Editor sent out—The Grand International Ball at Madrid—The 25,000 men for the Crimea—Intrigues of Louis Napoleon—The Credit Mobilier taking the Field—Mr. Dodge and the $100,000,000 against the Credit Mobilier and $60,000,000.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

The contest concerning the question of the reform of the Royal Household between the Queen and the Ministers—the incidents of a conspiracy to overthrow ESPARTERO, which it seems has been discovered, and on account of which the Secretary of the private seal of the Queen has been arrested and thrown into *solitary confinement—the miscarriage of Her Majesty*, which has at length been published, have thrown all Spain into agitation. The Moderado Party cry to heaven against the violence offered to the Queen. O'DONNELL threatens to give in his resignation. Madrid is under arms. The whole Press comes, announcing great things to come, and all seem to be looking to the opening of the Cortes, which took place on the 1st inst., with the greatest anxiety.

The probabilities of the fall of the dynasty are every day more threatening. Some are already looking towards the bran new King of Portugal, DOM PEDRO V., in order I suppose to be looking towards something. Nations are sometimes visionary as well as persons, and create in their imagination types of kings, which are only too much opposed to the reality. Witness the delirium of Spain for DON FERDINAND VII. in 1808 to 1816, and then look at his infamous history. DOM PEDRO V. is a fanatical young gentleman, with decided instincts towards absolutism. His infancy has been remarkable for his inclination toward a monastical life, and his ardent devotion to all the Saints and Saintesses whose images are worshipped in Portugal. His love to the Pope is more than filial. With such dispositions he may turn out to be a tolerable King in that last corner of the creation—Portugal. But he could never respond to the desires of the liberal party in Spain, which is the one that dreams about him. I know people who knew DOM PEDRO personally, and I am told he is entirely persuaded of the utility of an institution which in times past bore the name of *Inquisition*. His journey to Paris and his intercourse with LOUIS NAPOLEON have confirmed him in his ideas of arbitrary government.

In Madrid a great number of arrests have been made, about which a good deal of talk has gone to the winds. The press has been most noisy on account of the director of one of the newspapers having been thrown into prison for saying that the Queen had miscarried in consequence of the violent interviews with her Ministers in the matter of the Palace—just what I told you of last week, and what is strictly true. The accusation against him is disrespect to the Ministers of the Crown. Hola! it looks a little reactionary. It seems as if these leaders of the Progresista Party, instead of drawing ahead were getting back among the wheelers and tangling the breeching. I hope they will be able to straighten out once more, but it is a very pretty muss as it stands.

Look out for a grand display of teeth and heels before long. Progresistas biting and tearing each other, and the great men running away to take refuge in France or England.

The Queen is forced to remain at the Escorial for the present, by her illness consequent upon the abortion.

One of the editors of the *Diario Español*, the paper most hostile to us in Spain, has, perhaps, already arrived at the Havana, where he goes to take charge of an anti-annexation journal and fire away upon us from that quarter.

He is a man of considerable talent, though a little heavy at times, and was charged, whilst connected with the *Diario Español*, with the especial branch of *writing against us, and all we did or failed to do*; for which he was well paid by some parties interested to *preserving Cuba as it is. The famous article* which caused Mr. SOULE to lose his stirrups last Summer is *understood to have been the work of this gentleman*. You will probably soon hear from him in Cuba.

A *ball* is being prepared in Madrid to celebrate the taking of *Sebastopol* by the Allies. The names of the Board of Managers have been published, and would make a cowled monk laugh in the presence of his prior. The President, is General DON JUAN PRIM, who was out in Constantinople last year, showing off a handsome uniform, and who, on his return, took Paris in his way, and the orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON in his pocket, to labor for the alliance of Spain with the occidental Emperor.

DON JUAN PRIM, is supposed to have a desire of commanding the 25,000 men to be sent by Spain to the Crimea, and the same laudable ambition is attributed to Gen. ZOBALA, Spanish Minister of State—he whom the Emperor couldn't wait to see at Biarritz, and to other valiant generals and patriot Spaniards. But the 25,000 men won't go to the Crimea, for those manifold and weighty reasons before set forth to you, Dear TIMES; among which not the least are that the Spanish people won't let them go, and that the men won't go, even if they are permitted.

If you ask other subordinate reasons, you may remember what I told you, that the Cortes would not be likely to vote the supplies or the conscription, and if they did, the people will not stand either the one or the other. The men cannot be raised, and, if raised, they would not march—unless it should be on Madrid to topple over the foolish Government which had thought to send them on Tom fool's errand; thus repeating the [illegible] of 1820, and the exploits of the army collected to be sent out against the revolted colonies in America, but which marched from Cadiz to Madrid, took the King prisoner and kept him, three years till he was released by the Holy Alliance and 100,000 Frenchmen under the Duke of ANGOULEME.

The Secretary of the Managers of the Grand International Ball, as it is called, is one [illegible], a Frenchman, editor of a little French newspaper, which LOUIS NAPOLEON supports, at Madrid. Another manager is Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] [illegible] French faces over the *Café* of the Swiss, &c., &c., so that it is evident that said international salt [illegible] exercise was ordered by our mighty Emperor himself.

Finding no [illegible] among the list of managers except the aforesaid DON JUAN PRIM, and yet a little surprised at the announcement of this kind of celebration of French success at Madrid, I have taken pains to write, and [illegible] these people are. Pardon me for giving them so much importance.

The Emperor has hit upon a plan of getting the Spanish Contingent, not lacking in ingenuity. It does away the money difficulty, but it does no more. It is, however, worthy of mention. He has just sent two of the Directors of his famous clap-trap financial and political engine, called the *Credit Mobilier*, to Madrid, to offer the Spanish Government a large sum, said to be $60,000,000, on condition that the said Government grant to the *Credit Mobilier* the right to make and operate the great lines of railway mentioned in a late letter, for sixty years, the money to be paid in part on the receipt of the charters, and a part in various successive installments. The navigation of the river Ebro also enters into the contract, and this part of it has already been obtained by the *Credit Mobilier*. This all looks very nicely, but the secret of the business is simply this: The *Credit Mobilier* is LOUIS NAPOLEON and a few of his instruments; the so-called Directors sent to Madrid are an Ex-Minister of Finance and an Ex-Chief of Police in his employ. The $60,000,000 are the bait thrown to Spain to lure her into the power of the Emperor, and either get the 25,000 men or a foothold in the Peninsula and a general control of Spanish politics at home and in Cuba. That is the scheme. Let Mr. SOULE and the $100,000,000-for-Cuba men look sharp after the *Credit Mobilier*. I can only sound the alarm. If Mr. DODGE, our Minister at Madrid, should hear of this business, I have no doubt he will look after it. But Mr. DODGE does not *hear many things in French or Spanish, and* LOUIS NAPOLEON sends people about his business who do not *talk very loud*.

If we were one-half as skillful with our 100,000,000 hard dollars as NAPOLEON III. is with his 60,000,000 soft promises, we might now see that Cuba question in a very different state from what it is. But send a bull into a china shop, or a bear into a sugar-house, and you cannot expect he will bring you either porcelain or sugar.

Yours very truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Russian Account of the Fall of Sebastopol.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has issued the following general order, addressed to the Army of the South, and the Military and Naval Forces in the Crimea:

HEAD-QUARTERS, HEIGHTS OF INKERMANN, in the vicinity of Sebastopol, Aug. 30, (Sept. 12.)

VALIANT COMRADES: On the 12th September last year a strong enemy's army appeared before the walls of Sebastopol. Despite its numerical superiority, despite the absence of obstacles which military science might have opposed to it in the town, that army did not dare attack it openly (literally, with an open force,) and undertook a regular siege.

Since then, despite the formidable means at the disposal of our enemies, who by their numerous ships *constantly received reinforcements, artillery*, and ammunition for eleven months and a half, all their efforts *failed before your bravery and firmness. It is a fact* unexampled in military annals that a town hastily fortified, in presence of the enemy, should have been able to hold out so long against a force, the means of attack of which have exceeded everything that hitherto could *have been foreseen in calculations of this nature*.

And with means so enormous, and of such a description, after the ruinous effects of an artillery of colossal dimensions, continued for nine months, the enemy having frequently had recourse to prolonged bombardments of the town, firing on each occasion many hundred thousand rounds, they became convinced of the inadequacy of their efforts, and resolved to take Sebastopol by a combat.

On the 6th (18th) of June they made the assault on different sides, entered courageously into the town, but you received them with intrepidity, and they were driven back on all points in the most brilliant manner. This check forced them to return to a continuation *of their first plan of siege*, multiplying their batteries, and increasing the activity of their trench works and mining operations.

Since the memorable day upon which you repulsed the assault two months and a half have elapsed, during which, animated by sentiments of duty and love to the throne and to your country, you have heroically disputed each inch of ground, forcing the assailants to advance only foot by foot, and paying with torrents of blood and an incredible loss of ammunition each yard of ground gained.

In this obstinate defence your courage did not flag; on the contrary it rose to the highest degree of self-denial.

But if your intrepidity and your patience were without bounds there are such in the nature of the possibility of defence. As the approaches of the enemy gradually advanced, their batteries were erected nearer the walls. The circle of fire which surrounded Sebastopol grew daily narrower, and sent death and destruction upon the courageous defenders still further into the town.

Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery during thirty days—which cost our garrison from 500 to 1,000 men per day—commenced that terrible bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired at night with great labor and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy—the principal work, the Korniloff Redoubt, on the Malakoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol as a point dominating the whole town), having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

To continue under these circumstances the defence of the south side would have been to expose our troops daily to a useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day, more than ever, necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay and by boats.

Meantime the enemy beholding on the 27th of August (8th of September) at 10:30, the half ruined works before them and the Korniloff redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on Bastions No. 2, Korniloff, and No. 3, (Redan,) and after about three hours upon Bastion No. 5, and the Belkin and Schwartz redoubts.

Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that on Bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at various times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Korniloff redoubt, more damaged than the others by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 30,000 men against it, and could not be retaken after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of this combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend in the midst of the ruins a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch of the rear face occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us achieving the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, incalculable losses.

The attempt was the more needless, as for reasons already mentioned I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Korniloff Redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that Redoubt, and to remain in front of it to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself, an order which was executed despite all the efforts of the French to get beyond the gorge of the redoubt.

At dusk the troops were ordered to retire according to the arrangements previously made.

The examples of bravery you gave during that day, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of esteem in the enemy, that, despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they *gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in* columns, but even ceased firing with their artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

Valiant Comrades, it is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 349 days is superior to Borodino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise it is not Sebastopol which we have left them, but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great-grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.

Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

Valiant warriors of the land and sea forces!—In the name of the Emperor, I thank you, for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol.

I think it my duty to express more individually my gratitude to your courageous chiefs:

To Aide-de-Camp General Count Osten-Sacken, who has commanded the garrison for nine months; to Lieutenant-Generals Chepeleff, Chroeleff, Pacoloff and Semiaka; to Vice-Admirals Novosilsky and Pamphiloff; to Major Generals Martinau, Pichelstein and Lyssenko I.; to Aides-de-Camp Generals Ouroussoff, Schulze, Kroustchoff, Gâvron, Sabachinsky and Schildemann; to Prince Wassiltchikoff and to Totleben, both in the suite of the Emperor; to Colonels Kostinineff II., Kennerick and Gardner; to Captains Korine, Mikrouko, Pereleschine I., and Pereleschine II.; to Lieutenant-Colonel Zimmermann; to Captain-Lieutenants Alimsky and Tchelicheff; and to all the officers who participated in the siege.

The limits of this Order of the Day do not permit me to insert here the names of many other generals and officers to whom belong more or less the honor of having participated in the grand deed of the defence of Sebastopol; but every one of them has acquired a claim to the gratitude of his Sovereign and country.

I shall confine myself to naming the principal cooperatives among those not belonging to the garrison—the heads of the staff of the force [illegible] to me: Aide-de-Camp General Kotzebue, [illegible] Bushmeyer, [illegible] and Boutourlin, and Major-General Krijanowsky. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers rendered an essential service by the excellent construction of the bridge across the harbor, which secured the retreat of the troops.

In thus expressing the gratitude your worthy commanders are entitled to who are still living, let us also honor, comrades, those who have fallen honorably for our faith and for our country on the ramparts of Sebastopol.

Let us remember the immortal names of Nachimoff, Korniloff, and Istomine, and let us address prayers to the Most High that He will grant them peace and eternalize their memory as an example to the future generations of the Russians.

THE VERY LATEST.

Cavalry Victory of Allies near Eupatoria.

Marshal PELISSIER reports, on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues N. E. of Eupatoria, in which the Russian Cavalry, commanded by Gen. [illegible], were defeated by the French cavalry, under General ALLONVILLE. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign forge, with all the appurtenances, and 160 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured; besides 250 horses of the Russian Hulans. Fifty of the Russians were killed, among them was Col. ANDRONOWKY. Of the French six were killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff's Dispatch.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg, from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which brings news from the Crimea up to the 3d inst. *The Prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual flank movement.*

CRIMEA, Oct. 3, Evening.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank, and then withdrew. Our advanced posts still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Decorations of Gen. Simpson and Marshall Pelissier.

Major-General WYNDHAM is likely to be placed at the head of a division, in the Crimea. The Grand Cross of the Bath has, it is said, been conferred on Gen. SIMPSON. Marshal PELISSIER has received the same decoration of the Queen; and his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, has further awarded to General SIMPSON the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Bombardment of the North Side of Sebastopol.

The Allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the north side untenable.

Dispatch from Gen. Simpson.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON to Lord PANMURE has been published. It contains Gen. SIMPSON's list of the names of officers and men brought to his notice by the Generals of the Highland, 2d, and Light Divisions, on the occasion of the attack on the Redan on the 8th inst.

It is stated, in a note, that *the list of officers recommended* by Gen. SIMPSON for promotion for distinguished services, has not yet been received. The first mentioned is very long. Besides the officers, it comprises *the names of twelve soldiers of the 3d Regiment*, eleven of the 41st Regiment, and eighteen of the 62d Regiment, who distinguished themselves by bringing wounded from the front of the advanced trenches.

Position, Movements and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.

The last official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in his reports, describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals, and ship-building yards of Sebastopol, and thus uproot the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject—*the Allied generals for obvious reasons being silent as to their future operations*—there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the 22d ult., reported that 20,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 33,000. He has since reported that "*imposing masses*" of the Allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian Army, from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatens the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one. But there is quite enough in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna it is stated that the Allied fleets have left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian Army is retreating.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of Winter.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* takes a different view. He says:

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian Army. Carts have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie Heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed with provisions.

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie Heights. A direct attack from Bakshi-Serai is spoken of, the approach from the South being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments."

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. The writer in that Journal says:

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed to his soldiers the Prince admits a loss of from 500 to 1,000 men per day, during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the South side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying:

"It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

The following private telegraphic dispatches have been received:

TRIESTE, 3d, EVENING.—A report was in circulation at Constantinople that Marshal PELISSIER would not for the moment push his operations to the interior of the Crimea, and that he would limit his efforts to attacking the forts on the north of Sebastopol. The troops at Eupatoria would, in the meantime, continue to harass the enemy by their demonstrations. French troops were expected at Varna. The intelligence from Trebizonde, which reaches to the 20th of September, makes known the fact that the want of provisions rendered the situation of the garrison of Kars extremely precarious; but it was thought that the cold would prevent the Russians from continuing their encampment round the place longer than the month of September.

The Camp correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Early this week the army was agitated by the universal report and belief that they would be sent on some great expedition forthwith, before they settled down in their Winter quarters. The French made a great demonstration towards Baidar and Aitodor, which led to no result, except directing the attention of the enemy to the pass from the latter place to the plateau of the Belbek. Now, all hope of active operations being undertaken before the Winter sets in, has been abandoned, but there is some reason to hope that the advantage offered by Eupatoria as a base of operations, will no longer be neglected, and that the Allies will act on the Russian rear, from that point. It is said that Simpheropol is quite open, and that no field-works or redoubts have been erected to protect it.

Every one is going into Sebastopol. The dust of mines has died out. All day we walk about and watch the Russians. Now and then the soldiers show themselves [illegible], but, generally speaking, few accidents have occurred.

The same writer adds, in his letter of Sept. 23:

It is no harm to state that our ever active allies, the French, are constructing a breaching battery between Fort Nicholas and the ruins of Fort Alexander, against Fort Constantine [illegible] the enemy [illegible]. The [illegible] the French at work on the battery, know its position, and what it is intended for, and fire at the working parties from time to time. [illegible] the battery will be quite ready before this letter can reach England. The Russians have placed an enormous quantity of sandbags and earth on the roof of Fort Constantine, and have made regular traverses and embrasures for the guns mounted *en barbette*. Some of the boats of the [illegible] booms and marine *chevaux de frise*, and chain right round to the Dockyard Creek. The Russians also steal about the harbor at night in [illegible] boats, a number of which are in the creeks and up the head of the [illegible].

The Russia—Prospects for the Future.

From the London Times, Oct 6.

Once more solicitude for the future must return to its old place in the thoughts of the Nation, [illegible] with the recollections of past triumphs. The ruins of Sebastopol are in the hands of the Allies, a number of cannon and many thousand projectiles are among the spoils, [illegible] but still the great question of the subsistence of the victorious army during the Winter will be only partially solved by these advantages. Two contingencies are now before [illegible] the Russians, having lost the town, the arsenals, and the docks of Sebastopol, will consider that the maintenance of a fort and earthworks on the north side will serve no purpose, while it will endanger the whole army of the Crimea, and most certainly entail vast exertions and outlay during the ensuing months. The facility with which the Allies can transport a force to any point on the coast early in the Spring must be present to the minds of the Russian Generals, and make them anxious to reinforce the troops at Nicholaieff and on the Lower Danube. These are the reasons which render even the evacuation of the whole Crimea not improbable as a military movement. On the other hand, there are not wanting causes which may lead to a determined resistance. The chief of these is a motive which may urge the Czar and his advisers to the most desperate resolutions—the feeling of national and military pride. It may be something to them to induce the world a little longer to believe that Russia has not entirely lost Sebastopol. They may also hope to be able to hold their ground until the rains of Winter, and judge that the operations of the Allies will be delayed during an interval of which diplomacy may make good use. By the letter of our correspondent it will be seen that a belief prevails in camp that the enemy will not relax without a struggle their hold of the northern forts and the ridge they occupy. [illegible] and shell are ready for a long defence; the Russians labor at their new works as unceasingly as they prepared to defend the southern side. Military carts, laden with produce, are continually passing almost within range of the Allies, and as it now appears certain that the Russians will not quit their positions without a campaign, [illegible] the departure of the British force can take place, it becomes the duty of the Government and people to recur to those considerations which occupied them before the excitement of the last three weeks.

It is a duty to take thought for these things, even in the freshness of triumph. With a great general a victory is but the beginning of new labors, and it will not do for the nation to rest content with what it has done, while an obstinate enemy is opposed to it with energies perhaps sharpened by defeat. We hope, therefore, that at Woolwich there has been no lull in the preparations for a Winter in camp, and trust that the Government is not once more a victim to the [illegible] belief that all is to be won over, or that, while the army which has fought so long and well is in danger, a Minister is actuated by a sudden fit of [illegible] economy. It is sufficient to say that huts may be necessary; that this Winter may possibly be passed on the same spot as the last. [illegible] even if more contingencies, they deserve to be provided for as if their positive occurrence were foreknown. Of the construction of the two new railways [illegible] heard since the fall of the town; it is probable that the Allies have looked forward to the evacuation of the northern side by the Russians, either through fear of an attack, or actually forced so to by operations in the field. Should the enemy thus abandon his last works the harbor of Sebastopol would be open, and transports might land provisions within a few yards of the allied troops, who might either find themselves dwellings in the town or be partly encamped along the northern side. But this desired [illegible] though not impossible, ought not to be regarded as a certainty, or prevent the continuance of the works which were justly deemed necessary a few weeks since. The position of the Turks and Sardinians with a part of the French, in the plain of Balaklava, renders absolutely necessary the completion of these enterprises, without which they will be compelled to close up to the rest of the army, to the great discomfort of all and the diminished safety of the allied positions. The accounts given by our correspondent of [illegible] preparations for the Winter are not entirely reassuring. The Guards were one day marched down to work on the roads, but when they arrived there were no tools—no spades, shovels, pickaxes or barrows—and so they marched back again. A great part of their new Winter clothing is irretrievably ruined, and the old stores must not be relied upon; but "if the new only arrive in time by the sailing ships in which they have been stowed," much of the severity of Winter will be disarmed. It is this speedy arrival which we wish to insure. There can be no doubt that previous to the late great events the authorities were fully aware of the necessity of precaution, and were engaged, though perhaps with insufficient vigor, in providing for future wants. If we have intruded warnings and exhortations at this time of rejoicing, it is because there are signs of diminished activity, and of a relaxation of hopes which may, as before, prove fallacious. Those who have been once so grievously deceived should be the last to believe that the late successes, however brilliant, are final and complete.

The telegraph has now for some time been silent, and we have a right to augur from the silence of the Generals that they have something to conceal. Indeed, it is hardly to be supposed that a commander, with the vigor and resolution of Marshal PELISSIER, would allow the six weeks of fine weather which are to pass away without an endeavor to complete his victory, and raise still higher the reputation of his country. The powerful fleets of the Allies, consisting now, for the most part, of screw vessels, and the numerous transports of the British marine, may, through the skill acquired by a twelvemonth's experience, land in a few days a powerful force at any point where it might be desirable to operate. As to a direct advance on the Russians there are various opinions. [illegible] though a hazardous movement, not to be undertaken without much caution, it might succeed, now that all the armies of the Allies are at liberty. The chief difficulty is to obtain access to the Russian position, which, towards the South, may be compared to a great natural fortress. The plain of the Crimea rises gradually till it reaches the line of the Tchernaya, and there ends in precipitous cliffs, almost perpendicular, along many miles. On this commanding elevation the Russians are posted, and have increased the natural strength of the region by the artificial obstacles which they are so skillful in creating. The road down which they descended to the Tchernaya, and the Pass of Aitodor, some eight miles further on, are strongly fortified. It will be seen that the French have made a reconnaissance on the extreme right, and that they are constructing roads from the Valley of Baidar up to the plateau of the Upper Belbek. Closer to Sebastopol the works of the enemy are even more numerous and formidable. It is probable that if the Generals contemplate any attack from the South they would have to make a long detour, but should they be successful in gaining the plateau in force, there can be little doubt that the Russians would soon be compelled to abandon their positions. The other alternative is a new landing and an advance from some point on the western coast which would menace the rear and the retreat of the enemy. In this case, should the allies have to fight another battle of the Alma, we might trust that the valor which has once prevailed would be again equally successful. However, the opinion still is that the allies may not be strong enough in [illegible] of transport to effect any great diversion of this kind. In either case, a campaign of some weeks must take place, and in conclusion would find our army fatigued and requiring rest. Should Winter quarters be ready to receive it, all may be well, and even the recruits be turned into good troops by the ensuing Spring. Should these precautions have been neglected, it is not to be doubted that these young soldiers will suffer more severely than the strong men of last Winter.

The British Commander in the Crimea.

In an article on the recall of Gen. SIMPSON the London *Times* says:

"Assuming, from the obvious necessity of the case, that Gen. SIMPSON is not to retain the command of the British forces in the Crimea, two questions of extreme importance present themselves for consideration. The first is,—who is to succeed him? and the second is,—by what means are we to obtain more efficient commanders in the superior ranks of the army? At the point at which matters have now arrived, we have proved experimentally and by cruel result the consequences of that fatal system of employing old Generals, which were foreseen and denounced by every man of reflection at the commencement of the war. A single year of warfare has disposed of the whole of those veterans, with the exception of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who has been laid up in lavender all the Winter with his Highlanders, and whose military talents, if we may judge of them by his exploits when at the head of a separate division in the Punjab, do not entitle him to aspire to a great command. We have seen the result of sending a young army into the field almost entirely led by old chiefs, who owed their rank to seniority and [illegible] promotions; the best of them have either fallen in battle or sunk under disease, and those who remain are mere obstructions to the real strength of the army. This evil demands a vigorous remedy, and we conceive [illegible] will effect the necessary object which does not go to the root of the mischief, by placing the entire command of the army in the hands of men in the pride and vigor of life. In other words, the Generals of Division and Brigade ought to be selected from the best of the present Colonels in the army, and a similar step ought to be made in all ranks. We have been fighting a powerful enemy and co-operating with an energetic ally, while our army is under the command of men at least one whole generation too old.

If this remark be sound as applied to the divisional officers of the army, it is so, *a fortiori*, as applied to the Commander-in-Chief. In him you absolutely require the full activity, strength, energy and [illegible] of manhood, and, if nature has not given him the genius of war, a century of experience will not teach him how to conquer. It is therefore [illegible] from the ranks of the younger generation that the chief of the army in the Crimea must be selected. He must be chosen as WOLFE was taken by Lord CHATHAM, and, though [illegible]

[illegible] hazard and uncertainty may attend such a choice, there no man can be considered possessing the high qualities of supreme military command until he has [illegible] chiefly on the known character of the man. The British army will not be commanded as it ought to be until [illegible] of the Duke of WELLINGTON and his [illegible] in the Peninsula are at the head of it. If we are told that these officers are junior to many men now serving above them, we reply that this is one of their recommendations, since it tends to raise the younger officers of the army to the positions they ought to fill. It is not to the old, but the young that the country looks for victory, and it is time to break asunder the fetters of a system which disgraces us in the eyes of Europe, and which exposes the army in the field to a most disadvantageous comparison, not only with the forces of our gallant Allies, but with those of the Russians themselves.

War Movements in Asia.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, Gen. WILLIAMS would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says:

"OMAR PASHA has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison of that place. The strength of the *corps d'armée*, which is represented as 10,000 men of all arms, does not exceed, at present, 4,000 sabres."

Capture of a Turkish Convoy by the Russians at Kars.

The semi-official Austrian correspondent publishes news from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with 1,000 horses and 300 men.

The Baltic.

A brief telegraph from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult., six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunamunde and Virrago Donellen.

RUSSIA.

Sayings and Doings of the Czar Alexander.

The Emperor, who has been making a journey to the South, *via* Moscow, has issued, through the Governor of that place, an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her His [illegible] and invincible aid. Let us, therefore, [illegible] now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has drawn the sword for a just cause—the cause of Christendom. I am glad to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the Empire and the honor of the country. I find comfort and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of ALEXANDER the First, 'Where there is truth there is also God.'

I remain, your well-wisher,

ALEXANDER."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South, a Grand Council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian naval depôt on the Euxine, where, on the [illegible] ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes CONSTANTINE, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock-yards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph, we learn that the CZAR has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. Gen. MOURAVIEFF, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 193,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

The Czar's Visit to the Crimea.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 4.—The St. Petersburg journals announce the return of the Empress from Moscow, and of the Grand Duchess and their children.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., says that the Czar is expected there on the 7th of October.

Abolition of the Restrictions on the Importation of Salt into Russia.

On the 3d inst. Government notices were published at Warsaw, under the signature of the Civil Governor, LAUBERTHEIN, announcing the abolition of the restrictions on the sale of salt, and that purchasers would be permitted to import any quantity as might suit their convenience.

Public Feeling in Russia.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* writes:

Rumors have been very rife to-day, in well-informed circles, that the Russian Government has invited Prussia to take steps towards a renewal of negotiations with the Western Powers.

Public feeling in Russia has begun to show itself since the fall of Sebastopol.

The large Proprietors have lost a half, or even two-thirds of their revenues from the want of an outlet for produce, and from the abstraction of labor.

The Government functionaries, and the youth just from the military schools, are alone in favor of a continuation of the war.

Among the Russian Generals who fell on the 8th, were Generals YOUSCHOFF and VOICHKOFF, the latter an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and a particular favorite.

Baron BUDBERG, lately Russian Minister in London, has just left St. Petersburg for Frankfort, to resume his post as Russian Representative to the Diet.

The Government here has notified to the Berlin journals that no attacks on the Western Powers will be permitted.

ENGLAND.

General Intelligence.

The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom, made up to 30th September, show a net increase upon the last quarter, of £1,384,184; and upon the half year, of £3,339,000; and upon the year, of £8,344,781. This is chiefly made up by the income tax, the increase upon which is £6,484,141.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending 31st August, show an increase in the declared value of importations, as compared with same month last year, of £167,700. A great diminution is shown in the Australian trade; but in the Cotton, Woolen and Linen manufactures and metals, there is little variation. An increase is shown in the arrivals of Wheat and Indian Corn, but Flour, owing to the delay in the American shipments, presents a diminution. According to the shipping returns, the tonnage of British vessels entered inwards during the month ending 31st August, was 687,464; United States, 126,793; other countries, 54,600; total, 798,880; cleared, British, 580,000; United States, 130,087; other countries, 349,302.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest another ½ per cent., and it now stands at 5½ per cent. There has been a good deal of commercial uneasiness in consequence, particularly as the stock of bullion has been decreasing at an alarming rate for several weeks past, the Bank of France buying up all the specie it can. Several of the journals are crying out for a repeal of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Bank act. The stock of gold and bullion in the Bank of England on the 4th was £12,380,255.

General COMBERMERE, Earl STRAFFORD, and Viscount HARDINGE, have been made Field Marshals. Gen. SIMPSON has been made a General and K. C. B.; and Col. WYNDHAM, who headed the British attack on the Redan, a Major General.

The *Times* has a caustic article upon the stupidity of investing "bed-ridden" Generals (COMBERMERE, STRAFFORD and HARDINGE) with dignities and emoluments which active and able soldiers ought to receive.

The Queen's visit to Scotland will be prolonged to the 17th.

Sunday, the 30th September, was marked throughout England as a day of Thanksgiving for the successes in the Crimea.

Financial Aspect in France and England.

From the London Times, Oct. 5.

The Bank of England to-day have increased their rate of discount from 5 ₩ cent., at which it was fixed last Thursday, to 5½ ₩ cent.

The measure has excited considerable dissatisfaction among the London Bankers and others, inasmuch as the supply of money, even at the existing rate, was inadequate to the demand, and it therefore throws them into uncertainty, while, at the same time, it is calculated to check the legitimate trade of the country. The Bank directors, however, it may be assumed, have been guided solely by the nature of their latest bullion returns, and by the necessity, in the face of the extraordinary proceedings of the Bank of France, of not deferring for a single week any precaution that may be indicated.

The discount houses have again been taken by surprise, having deferred till to-morrow any announcement regarding their future rates for money at call.

The Bank of France have at length notified an increase in their rates of discount from 4 per cent. to 5, and have at the same time resolved to limit their accommodation to bills having only 75 days to run, in [illegible] of four months [illegible] will tend in some degree to allay apprehensions which were becoming very prevalent that financial experiments of an unsound kind and extraordinary character were in contemplation by the French Government.

Letters from Paris [illegible] in the *Times* of the day before yesterday of the extent of the contracts entered into by the Bank of France for a supply of gold from this side. The first contract was for £1,600,000, and the second for £2,600,000, making a total of £4,000,000 sterling.

The facts just confirmed regarding the artificial operations of the Bank of France in drawing gold from this side furnish a remarkable confirmation not only of the views lately expressed, but of the soundness of those put forth a month back, when the Bank of England first raised their rate of discount. It was then stated that, although a moderate advance in the value of money was inevitable, and there could be no prospect of its being otherwise than in active demand throughout the remainder of the year, there was nothing in a general survey of the trade of the country to suggest that any repeated movements on the part of the Bank would be necessary. Subsequently it became known that the Government had arranged that the proceeds of the Turkish loan should be remitted to Constantinople in specie, instead of being managed, as usual, by Exchange transactions; while, at the same time, notwithstanding reiterated statements regarding the excellence of the American harvest, £300,000 or £400,000 was suddenly remitted to Vienna for purchases on the Danube, owing to a continued improvement in the grain market, the unfounded nature of which has since been demonstrated by a reaction of 4s. per quarter. Even these circumstances, however, although calculated temporarily to modify previous expectations, were insufficient to account for the drain which had set in, apparently with uncontrollable force. The Bank of England, the private and joint stock banks, the discount houses, and the mercantile community generally were alike perplexed, and a multitude of theories were put forth to account for their confusion—one of which was that they had all been misled by the *Times*, while another comprised the idea that Russia had been secretly borrowing. All that was positively known was, that gold continued to go to Paris, whether the rate of exchange rendered it profitable or otherwise. It was then declared that, in consequence of the war, the country was carrying on a much more one-sided trade than had been apprehended, and that the result which ought long ago to have been foreseen had now rendered itself palpable. It was vain to urge that, as the war had been raging for a year and a half, its effects were hardly to be looked for in a sudden crash spread over a few weeks, and that, in addition to the grain purchases and the Turkish Loan, there must still be some accidental or exceptional solution for the symptoms in progress. Such a mode of evasion was not to be tolerated, and the speculators for a fall were triumphant.

At length the operations of the Bank of France gradually became known. In order to prevent the necessity for resorting to an advance of the rate of discount, they had been purchasing gold at a price above its natural value, and a temporary stimulus was thus being afforded to the financial affairs of that country. The amounts were said to be large, but, nevertheless, surprise was felt when it was announced that they were expected to reach £1,600,000. At last the total has been found to be £4,000,000, and the solution of all the previous mystery is more than ample. Indeed, the marvel is that with such an operation in progress the disturbance has not been greater. The real difficulty, therefore, is not to account for what has been witnessed, but for its moderation.

Under these circumstances, a new glance at our position becomes practicable, and is the more desirable, because, in addition to those acting upon ordinary speculative motives, there are at the present conjuncture other parties strongly engaged in inciting distrust—namely, the Greek sympathizers with Russia, who constitute a large and active class both in London and Liverpool; and the section of English politicians with Austrian views who hope to see their predictions fulfilled, that the war would ultimately become so unpopular as to cause peace to be accepted on any terms. It is not enough that the alarming features of the present drain have now been removed by the discovery of one of its principal causes. At every future opportunity the attempt to create a panic will be repeated. It was tried in March, 1854, when Consols went down to 85½, and, although it has twice failed, the result may some day be different.

The question whether the war expenditure is beyond the means of the country must, therefore, be boldly met. If it be upon a scale to involve a permanent drain of gold there is no alternative but to lower it, or to prepare ourselves for that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments. Happily, the capture of Sebastopol puts it into our power to limit or extend our operations at pleasure. While that remained to be effected, there was no choice but to go on, even if the yearly sacrifice were measured by hundreds of millions. But, apart from all considerations of this sort, the necessity for its diminution will prove upon inquiry to be at present without proof. The view originally taken against the alarmists has not yet been set aside. It was that the stop which would be given by war to the wild expenditure in foreign enterprises or loans which always takes place in times of prosperity might probably more than counteract all the loss to be encountered in our new form of outlay—an impression so far strengthened by the way in which money was about to be drawn from us under the new system of guarantees by foreign Governments or corporations as to render it actually a point for consideration whether we should not be indebted to Russia for saving us from a new commercial crisis. Those modes of absorbing our surplus means being for the most part arrested, the question simply is whether the annual profits of the country from its trade, which the enemy cannot disturb, are sufficient to meet the sum to be sunk in materials of destruction, and in the pay of those who, diverted from reproductive labor, are employed in connection with them? Although the outlay of fifty or eighty millions has a serious sound, even when compared with our enormous commercial gains, it must be borne in mind that there is a very large portion of this which is not lost to the nation in any shape. Thus, one of the heaviest items has been the chartering of steamers, the profits of which have gone to private individuals or public companies, while the immediate commercial loss has been small, owing to the nation contenting itself meanwhile with an economical system of mail service. In like manner, all the heavy profits of contractors, together with the additional wages earned by men who but for Government employ might be out of work, the extra transport on railways, and a multitude of other things, must be deducted until we arrive at the mere net cost of the produce imported for the manufacture of war materials, the cost of working them up, and the direct pay and sustenance of the forces; and even these are liable to a set-off, since the producing countries become better customers to us in consequence, and much of the pay of the forces finds its way back to their families. We must also estimate that the expenditure of our enemy is heavy; that it takes place in gold; and that we share to a very considerable extent, although indirectly, the advantages of the purchases he is compelled to make from Western Europe.

Hence there is inherent reason to avoid any hasty assumption that the war is too much for our mercantile strength, and experience has thus far supported theory. Through nearly two years we have been unusually free from monetary disturbance, and, although our expenses were as heavy six months back as now, they did not prevent the bullion in the Bank from increasing from £12,162,485 on the 20th of January to £18,018,875 on the 30th of June last, while at present it not only stands above the January limit, but is fully equal to the total held just after the war began. To adopt the conclusion that the drain of £3,000,000 during the past six weeks must be the result of the war, was, therefore, obviously premature. It was unsupported, indeed, by any casual circumstance, since the previous gold supply had apparently not been increased by any accidental occurrences, the Australian remittances having shown no fluctuations, while from California they had been below the amount upon which there is reason to calculate for the future. The expenditure of the population, moreover, has been equally uniform, and their importations, in fact, of late have been rather under than over their requirements.

It may, consequently, be repeated that, although the effects of the Turkish loan and of the recent grain purchases, together with those of the unbroken demand for silver for India and China, the perplexities consequent upon the strange proceedings of the Bank of France, and the certainty of a new loan being required by the English Government in the Spring, are all causes which must exercise for some time an adverse influence, our prospects are not only as sound as they were lately described to be, but that the convictions then entertained have received additional weight, from the fact of the unparalleled movements of the Bank having failed to produce a single sign of commercial uneasiness. That the ultimate effects of the war expenditure on the currency is a problem which time alone can solve, and that it calls for the utmost watchfulness on the part of the Government, is not to be denied. If ever it should present danger, the only remedy must be a reduction, since it cannot be touched by a constant advance in the rate of discount, which, in fact, would merely check the commerce that forms our best dependence. The premonitory indications, however, would be likely to be gradual, and although at Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg, the highest congratulations have doubtless been current upon the disturbances of the past few weeks, and the causes assigned for them, there is full reason to hope that the financial vigor of the country under our system of free trade and a convertible currency, is equal to much greater trials than any to which it has yet been exposed.

FRANCE.

La Presse says that Corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supply from all quarters. Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the *Moniteur*, a house at Havre sent a large order to New-York.

The price of butcher's meat is to be fixed by the authorities (by decree of the Prefect) every fortnight.

Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

The Empress is in very poor health.

The Emperor is about to visit Boulogne, in company with ABD-EL-KADER.

AUSTRIA.

There is little or no talk now of negotiations.

The project for the organization of a new bank at Vienna, has been submitted. The State will give the Bank a mortgage on State domains of 175,000,000 of florins, with right to receive the revenues and to alienate the domains.

ITALY.

Cholera is rapidly on the decline throughout the North.

An order for reinforcements for the Crimean Army has been issued by the Minister of War in Turin.

The health of the King of Sardinia is improving.

The diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Tuscany, it is hoped, will be soon accommodated.

Insurrection in Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Prince LUCIEN MURAT has addressed a letter to the papers on the subject of Naples. He has, no doubt, been induced to that step by the letters of MM. MANIN and RICCIARDI, on the line of conduct advocated in the pamphlet *Murat et les Bourbons*; but it is surprising, with that pamphlet before him, that the Prince should wonder, as he does, how a change of dynasty at Naples could interfere with Piedmont. Should the people of this Kingdom raise 'the standard of the unity, the independence, and the liberty of all Italy,' he says,—

"I will not only not throw any obstacle in the way, but I will rather come to their aid, to assure the cooperation of all the men whom past associations attach to my family, for it (the unity, independence, and liberty of all Italy) would be the realization of my father's ideas, to which I shall ever remain faithful."

DENMARK.

The New Danish Constitution.

HAMBURG, Oct. 4.—The new constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince FERDINAND, the King's uncle, having refused his signature, has been dismissed from the chief command of Zeland and the Islands Adjacent.

The King has signed a Constitution embracing the form of monarchy and electoral laws.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Desperate Encounter between English and American Boats and Chinese Pirates.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES.

From the Overland China Mail.

"The boats of the *Rattler* and *Powhattan* had a desperate encounter with pirates near Kulan on Saturday, and had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, some of them, it is feared, mortally. Capt. FELLOWES, Lieutenant GRANDE, and other officers were blown up in a junk, but fortunately were but little hurt. Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, the greater portion of their crews having been killed; and seven prizes liberated, five of which belonged to the *Eagle's* convoy. Sixteen of the smaller pirate junks escaped." The above paragraph is taken from the *Recorder's* shipping list, but the subject is worthy of a much more extended notice than is there given.

Last week we mentioned that a lorcha and three junks, (it should have been two lorchas and five junks,) under convoy of the steamer *Eaglet*, had been cut off by pirates, who displayed such a formidable battery and determined front that Captain CALDWELL was unable to rescue them, and had to apply to Captain FELLOWES, of her Majesty's ship *Rattler*, for assistance. This was readily granted, and the *Rattler*, with Captain CALDWELL on board, started for Kulan, near which they sighted the pirates, and followed them as far into the bay as the depth of water would permit. The pirates, quite aware of their advantage in light draught, and conscious of their ability to resist successfully any attempt that might be made upon them by the boats of the steamer, fired a few harmless broadsides in defiance, and stood in towards Kulan. Capt. FELLOWES thereupon returned to Hong Kong, and invited the coöperation of the United States steamer *Powhattan*, now in this harbor under repair; when it was determined that the *Rattler*, with three boats and a hundred officers and men of the American steam frigate, should form the expedition, Capt. CALDWELL volunteering the use of his steamer to tow the boats up the bay. Accordingly, the *Rattler*, with the *Eaglet* in tow, and the *Powhattan's* boats astern of her again, left the harbor on Friday, about 3 o'clock, the first Lieutenant (PEGRAM,) of the *Powhattan*, with Lieut. JONES and his marines, taking passage in the *Rattler*, and the blue jackets in the *Eaglet*. The steamer arrived close to Kulan before midnight, the *Eaglet* anchoring a couple of cables' length in shore of the man-of-war. At 5 next morning the launches were sent alongside the *Rattler* for the marines, and then, with the *Powhattan's* cutter, and three boats from the *Rattler*, besides the Captain's gig, made fast astern of the *Eaglet*, which, everything being ready, steamed slowly up the bay. At Kulan only one junk was to be seen, and it was feared the birds had flown; but Captain CALDWELL descried a lorcha at anchor at the head of the bay, and steered in that direction. The lorcha got under weigh, apparently with the intention of escaping, when Capt. FELLOWES dispatched the *Rattler's* pinnace and *Powhattan's* cutter to intercept her, and these had unfortunately got beyond recall before the pirate fleet with their prizes, numbering in all some thirty six sail, were observed at anchor in the narrow and shallow passages from which the lorcha had started. As the steamer approached, the junks hoisted their sails, but without getting under weigh, until several congreve rockets, discharged from the *Eaglet's* quarter deck by Mr. PILE, the gunner, and two marine artillerymen from the *Rattler*, and two or three well-directed shots from a 30 pounder fired by Mr. RANDALL, her chief officer, stirred them from their fancied security; for up to that time the pirates had either not observed the boats, or thought they would not have the temerity to attack them. In this, however, they soon discovered their mistake, for the boats, which had at first made for a narrow neck of land, bore up for and rounded the point, and then from the deck of the steamer was witnessed as bold an attack as was ever made in these waters. The pirate fleet formed a dense mass, the larger and heavier armed junks bringing up the rear, every now and then yawning round and firing their broadsides at the boats, from which, in reply, tiny puffs of smoke arose as the howitzers in their bows discharged their more deadly contents, the sharpnel bursting over the junks, and making frightful havoc among their crews. The boats soon neared the pirates, Lieutenants PEGRAM and ROLANDO, with the launches of the *Powhattan*, first, by volleys of musketry clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. This, however, was not done without a hard struggle, for the miscreants fought with the fury of despair; but they had of course no chance with the marines and blue jackets. Meanwhile, the other boats were far from idle, and though small in comparison with the launches, performed their share of the work with the utmost gallantry—officers and men vieing with each other for the post of danger and of honor, so that five or six more junks were soon secured. Mr. JAMES, the boatswain of the *Rattler*, particularly distinguished himself, having, with five seamen and a few marines, in a whale-boat, dignified with the title of second cutter, boarded and carried a junk that seemed fully a match for either of the launches. Lieutenant PEGRAM, in the first launch, was hastening to their assistance, but seeing the battle nearly won, would not interfere with their well-earned laurels, and turned his attention elsewhere. The pirate chief's junk, after being boarded by the first launch, was boarded almost simultaneously by her crew and that of the *Rattler's* gig, and Captain FELLOWES was fortunate enough to secure the chief's flag. The chief himself—LEE AYYE, a principal leader of the Whampoa "patriots,"—was shot by an English marine, who had jumped on deck from the *Powhattan's* launch, and four women threw themselves overboard, and were drowned. The ammunition on board the pirate fleet may be judged of from the fact that this junk alone is believed to have nearly 100 kegs of English gunpowder, besides stinkpots, cartridges and loose powder. Up to this time, only one serious casualty had happened to the attacking force—a young American marine, named ADAMSON, having been shot with a musket ball in the groin; but two other fatal accidents followed in quick succession. The *Rattler's* first cutter, in charge of Paymaster BROWNSDON, ran alongside a large junk. Several stinkpots thrown at them missed; but at last one, hove from the raised poop of the pirate by a woman with a child slung to her back, fell into the boat, and being followed by others the crew were compelled to jump overboard, where two were speared, and a third was wounded and drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear-thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other being an excellent swimmer, got hold of him for that purpose. The Chinese then threw a net over them, and the marine, still holding on by his wounded friend, dived below, and came up clear of the net; but, as soon as he was observed, several stinkpots were pitched at him, one of which struck him on the head, and, though not much hurt, he was stunned for a second or two, and lost sight of the man he had displayed such a determination to save. The brave fellow's name is WM. ROBINSON. The other fatal accident was the blowing-up of a junk which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the gig, in which were Captain FELLOWES and Assistant-Surgeon WILSON, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieutenant ROLANDO and his launch. Either a train had been laid before the crew left, or some determined scoundrel fired the junk, for she blew up with a tremendous explosion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed, and several others frightfully scorched, one of whom died the same night, while another is not expected to live; but the officers miraculously escaped, though Lieutenant ROLANDO was burned, and Captain FELLOWES injured by the falling spars. The survivors were, however, all picked up by Mr. CRAIG, master's mate of the *Powhattan*, who had luckily gone into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In this junk was an immense quantity of treasure, said to amount to $300,000, and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged of from the fact that, even after the Americans gained the deck, they were encountered hand to hand. One man made himself particularly conspicuous, and, notwithstanding several wounds, continued to throw stinkpots; but ultimately he ran below, and is believed to have fired the train which blew up the vessel.

INDIA.

The Santal Insurrection.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23d of August, says:

"The fortnight has been unusually dull. The Santal rebellion has almost absorbed public attention, and even in that but little has transpired. The savages, gorged with plunder, and perhaps convinced that the deity has not turned the cannon balls to water, are withdrawing within their jungles. The troops have on one or two occasions come off victorious in small skirmishes, but they cannot enter the jungles, and content themselves with protecting the plain. The rebels appear of late to have been concentrating to the westward of the disturbed districts towards Beerbhoom, and two or three of their number recently made overtures to the Commissioner. They offered to surrender their leaders and return to their homes, provided the rest of their bands were released. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Commissioner, of course replied that the only terms upon which they could hope for mercy were those of unconditional surrender. The [illegible] returned, and it is said that nearly 100,000 rebels now await the entrance of the troops into their jungles. It is not probable that there will be much more fighting, but, even when pacified, Government will still have a most difficult problem to solve. It is impossible to allow men who have ravaged whole districts and have committed atrocities to which those of the Austrians in Wallachia are trifles, to escape. Martial law has not been proclaimed, and how is the civil law to touch them? If they are brought before the civil courts they must be acquitted on appeal. Legal evidence is out of the question, when every sufferer has been put to death. Moreover, so successful have the savages been in plunder, that they boast of being able to sit in idleness for two years, and these savage races are like tigers, when once they have tasted blood they are never contented without it. A second rebellion must be prevented at all hazards, and Government is excessively unwilling to locate troops in Bengal Proper. It is unhealthy for their men, who eat rice instead of flour, and unpopular with their officers, who only receive half batta. Still three, if not four new military stations must be established. Then, there comes the question of compensation. The people who have been plundered, the villagers who have been burnt out, and the railway contractors who have been ruined, will all demand compensation. The Government has lost the revenue of the hill country, of three-fourths of Beerbhoom, of half Bhagulpore, and of some other districts already. The revenue is in no condition to bear extravagant expenditure, and there is reason to fear that both as to punishment and compensation a scant measure of justice will be meted out."

The Bombay *Times*, of the 29th August, has also the following:

"The Santal insurrection continues to devastate the country, but the insurgents are now being hemmed in on all sides by our troops, and must speedily yield to force of arms. The mountain territory near Rajmahal, usually their home, lies nearly parallel to the Ganges, and covers an area of about 2,000 square miles, the peaks rising to an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The people have generally been quiet, industrious, and well behaved, the present being the first time during the seventy years we have had to deal with them, that they have occasioned us the slightest annoyance. The causes of the outbreak are still dubious. The 30,000 supposed to be in the country are scattered about in small parties, committing ravages so atrocious that one shudders on reading them. The conflicts between them and the regular troops have invariably ended in the overthrow of the barbarians; and, as the close of their career approaches, it becomes matter of consideration how those that may escape shall be dealt with. Capital punishments, to the extent they are deserved, would imply an amount of slaughter not to be thought of. Those who have once tasted the pleasure of plundering the plains may, if left in their mountains, come to forget the results of their misconduct, and repeat practices the very thought of which must keep the provinces around them in alarm. The fertile fields of Pegue, productive enough to supply food to millions, and to extinguish the apprehension of famine in Madras, lie barren for want of cultivators, and as the Santals are an industrious, hard-working race, never until now charged with impropriety, the *Friend of India* has proposed that the whole of those engaged in the insurrection should, with their household goods and families, be henceforth located in British Burmah."

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Melbourne to the 13th July—nearly a fortnight later than previous advices—has reached England by way of Ceylon.

Importation continues moderate, and prices of most articles were steady. Food was very dear, bread selling at 6d. per lb., and Flour £46 to £50 per ton. The excess of arrivals over departures, for the first six months of 1855, was 34,906.

The escort returns for the three months ending June 30, in 1854 and 1855, show an increase on the quarter of 73,750 ounces. The price of gold on the 13th was £3 16s. 6d. Exchange at par (the banks selling at 2 per cent.) Freights 4½d. Insurance 3½ per cent.

The *Mermaid*, of the White Star Line, which was to leave Melbourne on the 13th, had on board 98,655 ounces of gold, the largest shipment this year. The freight on this is £1,850. The *Marco Polo* was to sail with a mail on the 21st of July.

The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Melbourne, on the 12th July, says:

"I do not think the aspect of things at the diggings at all satisfactory, though the Maryborough disturbance was put down. The insurgent party were Irish; they are called in the accounts "Tips"—*i. e.*, Tipperary men; but they number many Irish from other parts. They were put down by a large display of force. About 2,000 men organized themselves, drilled, marched in order, were well armed, and moved (this time) in support of order. They are called "the Allies." The authorities of the locality behaved well and prudently, and I rejoice that troops were not sent up.

"At nearly all the diggings societies for mutual protection have grown up, composed of such men as "the allies" of Maryborough. They have asked for the sanction of the Government, and Sir CHAS HOTHAM has granted it, provided they do nothing illegal. Thus they must do nothing at all, for anything they should do would be illegal. They can only be innocent so long as they abstain from doing anything. Acting without the authority of law, any act of theirs would be illegal, in spite of the Governor's sanction. If, for instance, they were of their own motion to arrest a suspected person without warrant made by competent authority, they or any of them would be liable to an action, and Sir CHARLES' license would not avail them. I suspect Sir CHARLES will get himself into a scrape with the Colonial Office in this matter, for it shows weakness as well as want of knowledge."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per *Atlantic*.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week with little alteration in prices. MONEY has been in increased demand, and the Bank has raised its minimum rate of discount to 5½ ₩ cent. Consols leave off 87¼ for Money, and 87⅜@87½ for the Account. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 0¼d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d. South American Doubloons, 75s. 3d.@75s. American Eagles, 76s. 3½d.@76s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—Little inquiry; 16 bags Teneriffe Black sold at 4s. 3d.@4s. 3d. 150 bags principally bought in. Honduras Silver, 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d. Mexican Silver, 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d.

COCOA—1,100 bags Trinidad have been placed at 44s. to 46s. 6d. for gray to fine red.

COFFEE—Is steady; 1,607 casks, 440 bbls., 1,159 bags Plantation Ceylon, at auction nearly all found buyers at 56s. for fine ordinary, to 63s. for low middling. Of 1,000 bags Native Ceylon, about half sold at 51s. privately, 600 bags have fetched 51s. 9d. 115 bbls. Jamaica went from 53s.@60s. 3,800 bags Costa Rica were partly disposed of at 56s. for low ordinary, to 61s. for low middling.

The CORN market on Monday was quiet; there was a fair supply of English WHEAT, which was not all cleared off, though prices were maintained. The average price of last week for English WHEAT was 77s. 3d., on 146,137 quarters returned. To-day the market was very firm, and rather dearer than on Monday.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 500 bales, without change in prices. Yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans at Liverpool was 5½d.@6d.

The DRUG sales have passed off very flatly. 43 bales Jalap partly sold at 2s. 2d. Aloes—257 gourds Barbadoes sold from £6 10s.@£12 for good to fine, and 27 cases Cape at 56s. 6d.@64s. 6d. Of 53 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla, a portion fetched 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. 325 bags Pegue Cutch realized 28s.@28s. 6d. Gambier firm at 19s.@19s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 9d.@1s. 9½d. Turkey Opium 12s. 9d. Shellac 43s.@49s.

HEMP—Continues without animation.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sales on the 9th inst. reach 12,580 chests.

IRON—The demand for Welsh and Staffordshire is slack. Swedish continues scarce. We quote Rails £8 @£8 5s.; Bars, £8 5s., free on board in Wales.

LARD—Sellers have further advanced their prices; for Western in kegs 66s. is asked, but nothing has been done.

LEAD—Dealers are not open to large orders, even at present prices, which have advanced to—refined Pig, £26 10s.; common, £25 10s. There have been no arrivals of Spanish.

LINSEED—The arrivals of the last week are 6,720 qrs., all from Calcutta and Bombay. There has been a fair business in parcels on the spot; best descriptions difficult to buy. Bombay in London has realized 80s.; a cargo of Galatz, for the Continent, 77s., cost, freight, and insurance. In Calcutta seed, 74s.@74s. 6d., upon floating terms, have been paid for average shipments.

LINSEED CAKES are of ready sale, at full prices. Best American in barrels, £13; bags, £12 10s.@£12 15s. 6d.

OILS—Linseed, on the spot, has been freely offered, and has declined to 43s.; for the early months of next year some sales have been made at 44s. 6d. Rape—Foreign Refined, on the spot, offers at 61s. 6d.; Brown, at 59s. 6d. Cocoa Nut, £44 10s.@£45 10s. Palm, £44@£46.

RICE—1,200 bags Bengal, at auction, were chiefly sold from 14s. 6d.@15s. for middling, 16s. 6d.@16s. for good middling. 6,200 bags Madras found buyers at high prices; middling to fine Coringa 14s. 6d.@16s.

RUM—Continues to be inquired for at 2s. 4d. for pale, and 2s. 5d. for brown Leewards. 100 puncheons St. Croix have been sold at the former price; and 240 puncheons Penang have been placed at 2s. 6d. ₩ gallon proof.

For SALTPETER there is little demand. 3,300 bags have been sold at 30s. for 13 ₩ cent. refraction; 38s. for 7 to 8½ ₩ cent.; 42s. 6d. for 4½ ₩ cent.

SPELTER—The stock on 1st instant was 3,233 tons, against 4,623 same period last year. We quote Cake on the spot £23 15s.@£24, to arrive £23 17s. 6d.

SPICES—Pepper, 330 bags Penang Black were placed at 5½d. ₩ lb.; 275 bags Pimento were half sold; mid. to fair 5½d.@6d.; 8 chests Penang Cloves brought 10d. for good quality; Ginger, 85 bags Jamaica sold from 44s. for small to 60s. for fair bold; 90 cases Cassia Vera were disposed of from 20s. for ordinary coarse to 32s. for fair quality.

SUGAR—The previous prices have been fully supported; the business done has been fair, but the market closes rather quiet, holders remaining firm. At auction, 360 hhds. Barbadoes brought 42s.@47s. 6d.; 100 hhds. Jamaica, [illegible]. The sales of West India for the week amount to 2,860 hhds. Of 12,000 bags Penang, two-thirds sold at full prices—40s.@45s. for low brown to fine yellow; 12,000 bags Mauritius were chiefly bought in, about one-third being disposed of at 40s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for good to fine brown, 48s. for low to 47s. for good grainy yellow; 2,600 bags Bengal were withdrawn, with the exception of 200, which fetched 46s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for good to very fine yellow; 2,553 bags Pernambuco at 40s.@41s. 6d. for brown, 43s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for yellow; of 500 hhds. Cuba, half found buyers from 43s. for middling to 46s. for good yellow. Prices [illegible] tately, about 2,000 bags unrefined Manila have changed hands at [illegible] sugar [illegible].

TEA—Common Congou has been in good demand, chiefly for export, and 20,000 chests are said to have been placed at 9d.@9⅛d. There continues to be a full inquiry for Congous above 1s. ₩ lb.

TALLOW [illegible] a fair business has been done. We quote Y. C. 61s. 3d.@61s. 6d. on the spot, for the whole of the year. Stock on 1st instant, 26,432 casks, against 38,750 last year.

TIN—Banca and Straits dull, without change in rates. Prices of English have declined. Block 128s.; Bars 124s.; Refined Blocks 127s.

TURPENTINE—300 barrels Rough have been sold at 9s., and the market is firm. Spirits are dearer, English being quoted 35s., and American in barrels 36s. 6d.@37s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—A very trifling business; prices for the most part nominal.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The market is dull, and prices have further declined ⅛d. ₩ lb., closing heavily. The sales for the week are 40,880 bales, of which 7,490 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 33,390 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market dull. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6¼d.	Middling Orleans	5½d.
Fair Mobiles	6¼d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅝d.
Fair Uplands	6⅛d.	Middling Uplands	5⅝d.

The export of Bullion continuing with little abatement, notwithstanding the late remarkable enhancement in the value of money and advance in the Continental Exchanges, it has been deemed expedient by the Bank of England again this week to raise to the extent of ½ ₩ cent. its rate of discount, which is now therefore 5½ ₩ cent. as a minimum.

The Manchester market was very quiet on Tuesday. Very little business was done, but there was no pressure to sell. CONSOLS close 87¼.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

Since our last, trade in Breadstuffs has been somewhat irregular, although we have little change to report in prices of any article. On Tuesday, WHEAT was in less active demand; Old maintained former rates, but New parcels were sold at a decline of 2d. to 4d. ₩ 70 lbs., according to quality and condition. FLOUR was less inquired for, and Spanish could be brought at a reduction on Friday's rates of 1s. ₩ sack. INDIAN CORN was in fair demand, at 40s. ₩ quarter for Mixed. Since Tuesday considerable sales have been made at that figure, ex-ship and store. At to-day's Market there was a fair attendance. WHEAT was in good demand; and a moderate business was done in all descriptions, at full prices of Tuesday. FLOUR was held firmly at 63s. to 63s. 6d. for Spanish. Some sales of American barrels were made at 42s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and at 43s. for Ohio; a sale is also reported of 2,000 bbls. Ohio, from New-Orleans, at 41s., C. F., and I. INDIAN CORN could not be bought under 40s. for Mixed, ex-quay and store. To-day's quotations are: WHEAT—American Red, 11s. to 11s. 4d.; White, 11s. 9d. to 12s. FLOUR—Philadelphia, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. ₩ bbl. INDIAN CORN—Mixed, 40s.; Yellow, 40s. 6d.; White, 40s.

BEEF—A large business, done chiefly in ordinary brands, of which the Market is now almost cleared. Sales for the week, over 1,200 tierces. PORK has been in moderate request, and late high rates continue to be paid. BACON—Dealers get extreme prices in retail. LARD—No stock, and quotations nominal. TALLOW in improved demand, and fully 1,500 casks sold on the spot and to arrive, at an advance of 1s. ₩ cwt. RESIN quieter; sales do not exceed 7,000 bbls. at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. BARK—50 hogsheads Philadelphia sold at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

The Latest Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices were irregular, and the tendency was downward. The day's import was 19,190 bales.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.—CONSOLS sold this morning at 87⅛@87¼ for money and account.

THE SOUND DUES, NO. III.

Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Denmark (Continued)—Hostile Report of Mr. Upshur not acted upon—Reduction of the Toll on raw Cotton—Reports from Mr. Irwin, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires—Mr. Flenniken's Note to the Danish Government, November 24, 1848—Important Dispatches from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Bedinger, July 18, 1853—Have the Diplomatic Means of Conciliation been tried and exhausted?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: A protracted indisposition has for some time prevented us from continuing our communications upon the question of the Sound Dues, now daily increasing in interest and importance. We are aware that such a long interruption (our last letter was dated July 9th) necessarily tends to diminish the little interest which our communications might perhaps otherwise have had for your readers; and we have therefore had our doubts as to whether we ought to continue addressing you upon this subject. What has however determined us to do so, is the conviction that the real facts connected with this question being as yet known to a very few only, there is nothing to counteract the effect of the attacks upon Denmark and the Sound Dues, which German and English papers have of late years been preparing, quite systematically, for the American market, and which, notwithstanding the absurdity of the statements they contain, regularly find their way into the columns of even the most influential papers on this side of the Atlantic. And though we have the fullest confidence in the sound judgment of the American people, and though we are convinced that the effect of these productions and mis-statements of the foreign press, will not be lasting, and will not prevent the truth from finally forcing its way, and an entire change from taking place in the opinion of the people, about the policy adopted and carried out in this instance by the present Administration, still, what we fear is, that when that change takes place, it will be "too late," and that public opinion will not be prepared to serve its injunction upon the acts of the Administration before their execution has already commenced, and a state of excitement has been created which precludes all further attempts at conciliation.

We have, therefore, made up our mind to continue our communications upon this subject, with a view of placing the real facts fairly before the public; and in accomplishing this task we will be guided by that spirit of conciliation and impartiality with which we conscientiously view the relations between the two countries, who, unless something is done to stop the progress of the evil, may all of a sudden find themselves engaged in a most absurd and disastrous war, old friends and natural allies though they be.

A little over one year only had elapsed since the United States Government had expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangements of 1841, comprising valuable reductions in the tariff and liberal modifications of the existing regulations relative to the Sound Dues, when Mr. UPSHUR, then Secretary of State, in a report to President TYLER, dated Nov. 24, 1843, positively denied the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues, and proposed decisive steps with a view of immediately relieving the American commerce from this "oppression." There is no apparent clue, in the published documents, to explain so sudden and so unexpected a change in the views of the State Department; and nothing is known to have occurred in the meantime to serve as a plea for the hostile and overbearing language at which Mr. UPSHUR makes use on this occasion. The report reads as follows:

"Denmark has by sufferance continued to impose up to this day a most singular tax upon goods which pass in or out of the Sound on board of every ship that enters or leaves the Baltic by this highway of nature. Denmark cannot demand this toll upon any principle of natural or public law, nor upon any other ground than ancient usage, which finds no justification in the existing state of things. She renders no service for this exaction, and has not even the claim of power to enforce it. A great and general dissatisfaction is felt by all nations interested in the Baltic trade at this unnecessary and humiliating exaction. I respectfully suggest that the time has arrived when the United States may properly take some decisive steps to relieve our Baltic trade from this oppression. For more full information upon this subject, I refer to the report of Mr. WEBSTER, herein before alluded to. No essential change has taken place since the date of that report, and our vessels continue to lower their topsails to the Castle of Cronborg and to pay tribute to Denmark."

This report accompanied President TYLER's Message to Congress, but was never acted upon, and cannot therefore be considered otherwise than as the expression of Mr. UPSHUR's individual opinion, not approved of by the American Government or people.

Mr. UPSHUR shortly after met his death on board the *Princeton*, by the explosion of the "Peacemaker," and his successor in office, Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, abandoned entirely the stand taken by Mr. UPSHUR, confined himself in his instructions to the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen to requesting only the collection and transmission of statistical information about the Sound Dues.

It does not, under these circumstances, appear necessary to enter into any critical examination of Mr. UPSHUR's report, which is remarkable only for violence of language, and total absence of argument.

We cannot however leave unnoticed the statement which it contains, to the effect that "no essential change has taken place since the date of that report, (Mr. WEBSTER's,) and our vessels continue to lower their topsails to the Castle of Cronborg, etc.," because this assertion is in flagrant contradiction with facts upon record in the State Department, inasmuch as the report of Mr. WEBSTER, to which Mr. UPSHUR refers in stating that no essential changes since then had taken place, was dated May 24, 1841; while subsequently to that date, and prior to his own report, dated November 24, 1843, two official communications, dated August 1, 1841, and June 20, 1842, had been received from the Danish Chargé d'Affaires [illegible] the Sound Dues and other [illegible] connected, as agreed upon [illegible] stantly continued with Great Britain [illegible] plicable to all other nations. In [illegible] from Mr. WEBSTER [illegible] June [illegible], 1842, [illegible] the satisfaction experienced by the President upon the completion of [illegible] well calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of amity and good will between the two countries. And as to Mr. UPSHUR's [illegible] can vessels still continuing to lower their topsails to the Castle of Cronborg, it is equally in error, [illegible] communication, by a reference to the twenty-fifth section of the rules and regulations for the [illegible] vessels in the Sound, at [illegible] complained of by Mr. WEBSTER, had been disposed with, and [illegible] only required as both proper and expedient." (27th Congress, H. Doc. p. 108.)

This is a small matter in itself, but Americans are very sensitive in regard to such formalities, and it is therefore not unnecessary to contradict an assertion which, although entirely at variance with facts, might derive some credit from the circumstance of its being inserted in an important State paper. It is singular enough that Mr. MARCY, probably for want of proper information, concludes his dispatch to Mr. BEDINGER, dated Washington, July 18, 1853, with a similar indignant allusion to this same formality, and instructs Mr. BEDINGER, in case he should still find such ordinances in force, to remonstrate against them. We sincerely hope that this little mistake has been entirely accidental, and not designed to operate upon the susceptibility of the American people, which hardly can be said to need artificial stimulants of this kind.

But while UPSHUR's report was quickly allowed to fall to the ground on this side of the Atlantic, it was seized upon with eagerness by the German press, who enthusiastically greeted the energetic Secretary of State as the anxiously looked-for knight-errant, who was to take the interests of poor down-trodden Prussia in his hands and kill the abominable monster, which their own kings and knights were ever willing to feed.

It is not without interest to read Mr. IRWIN's dispatches to the State Department, from this period. In which he mentions the efforts of certain organs of the German press to represent a collision between the United States and Denmark as imminent, stating, however, at the same time, and we might say as a matter of course, that "it is understood that the Prussian Minister at the Court of Denmark has made a formal disavowal to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of any countenance by his Government to the remarks of the Cologne papers."

This little interlude did not, however, interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, nor did it prevent Denmark from granting another reduction in *the tariff* of the Sound Dues—and one especially favorable to American interests.

Mr. IRWIN, the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, reports, under June 1, 1846—about this new reduction on raw cotton, spirits and raw sugar—states that "the duty on our great staple—'raw cotton'—is reduced from about 30 to about 20 cents per 100 pounds, and a similar reduction is made on that article with respect to the tolls on the Schleswig-Holstein Canal."

And further, "This new arrangement cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to our commerce and navigation in the north of Europe. * * * The late Sound toll, levied on raw cotton, amounted to between 3 and 4 per cent. ad valorem on the invoice price. It is now reduced to between 1 and 2 per cent. *ad valorem*. * * * In the meantime a very sensible diminution has been effected in a vexatious burden upon our commerce."

Mr. IRWIN closes his dispatch with the suggestion that "certainly we should make up our minds whether, like the great powers of Europe, we shall continue to submit to this tribute, and obtain, by negotiation, terms as favorable as possible, or positively refuse it our further sanction."

But we do not find that this latter suggestion was at that time taken up by Mr. BUCHANAN, Secretary of State, and acted upon; and it is evident, from the official State papers before us, that (the many statements to the contrary, notwithstanding, which are daily to be found in German and American newspapers) *no intimation of the intention of the United States Government to contest the rights of Denmark to levy Sound Dues, had been addressed to that latter Government previous to the year 1848.* Up to that time the United States Government claimed only an equal participation, upon just principles, with other most favored nations, in any modification of the Sound Dues which might take place.

It was in the course of that memorable year of Revolutions, (1848,) under the Presidency of Mr. POLK, and Mr. BUCHANAN being Secretary of State, that the United States Government abandoned their former views, and stand, in regard to this question, at the suggestion of Mr. FLENNIKEN, then U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen.

In conformity with instructions from Mr. BUCHANAN, dated Oct. 14, 1848, Mr. FLENNIKEN addressed a note, dated Copenhagen, Nov. 24, 1848, to Count MOLTKE, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, by which, in the name of his Government, he proposes to make a new treaty or convention to go in place of the treaty of April 26, 1826, and to contain a stipulation, providing for the abolishment of the Sound and Belt Dues upon the vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

Mr. FLENNIKEN's propositions were respectfully entertained by the Danish Government, and became the subject of several conversations between the United States *Chargé d'Affaires* and the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, but did not lead to any results, Denmark being then engaged in a war with Germany, and the state of Europe being such as to preclude the possibility of an arrangement relative to the Sound Dues embracing all the nations interested in the same.

Considering the fact that Mr. FLENNIKEN's proposition was not followed up at the time, but was allowed to lie over for about five years, and that the ground taken by him in his note to the Danish Government is essentially the same which is now taken by Mr. MARCY, in his dispatch of February 18, 1853, it does not appear necessary to take up the former for discussion. It is this latter dispatch of Mr. MARCY, which is the most important State paper published on this question, and which, in fact, may be considered as the Government platform in regard to the Sound Dues question. We propose to examine this important document in one of our next letters. However, before proceeding to this part of our task, we beg leave to say a few words in refutation of a statement which has repeatedly been made in the papers to the effect, that all diplomatic means of conciliation had been exhausted before the present peremptory measure of denouncing the treaty, with the professed intention of refusing to pay the Sound Dues thereafter, had been resorted to. Let it be remembered that the first intimation of the intention of the United States Government to contest the rights of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues dates only from 1848.

From 1848 to 1853 the question remained entirely untouched, and we regret to have to state that during these five years nothing whatever was done by the United States Government with a view of preparing or facilitating a peaceable solution of this question, and one at the same time in accordance with the wishes and interests of the United States. It cannot seriously be pretended that it should be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the United States to try such means of conciliation which usage has consecrated in regard to the intercourse between nations. If, for instance, during that period of five years, when Europe enjoyed a comparative tranquility, the United States Government had addressed a collective note to all the powers interested in the abolition of the Sound Dues, inviting their coöperation towards effecting that desired end, such a step might perhaps already then have led to the establishment of a Congress for the settlement of that question, and the United States would then have gained, not only the glory of having started the question, but would also in that case most probably have exercised a considerable influence in such a Congress, and have been able to do much towards bringing the matter to a speedy solution. It may be objected that such Congresses move very slowly, and that perhaps no final result would have been obtained from such a great body, representing so many diverse interests—but to this we beg leave to observe that in the first instance there cannot be said to have been *periculum in mora*, or necessity for immediate action. Neither the welfare nor the independence of the United States could be said to be dependent upon the immediate abolition of the Sound Dues [illegible] further, that it was not such a very desirable state of things, but that some small effort ought always to be made, and some patience shown, to avoid it, and that by trying the course above alluded to, or such other, as could be suggested and adopted under the circumstances, the United States would have considerably improved their stand in regard to this question, morally speaking; and if, in their opinion, they should finally have been compelled to resort to the peremptory measure lately adopted, they might have had some show of reason *for saying that all means of conciliation had been tried and exhausted*. As the matter now stands, we have two isolated notes from 1848, the other from 1853, (not so very unlike MENSCHIKOFF's ultimatum, neither,)—both presented whether accidentally or not we shall not undertake to say, at periods when it was evidently and notoriously impossible for Denmark to prepare an arrangement embracing the other powers interested—both insisting upon the immediate and unconditional surrender of a right, considered sacred by all other nations, and from the exercise of which Denmark derives a considerable revenue, and no negotiation or conciliatory effort between these two attempts.

However, if the right of Denmark could be left entirely out of consideration, and the question be considered only as one of expediency, we should not blame the United States Government for having adopted a peremptory language and a threatening attitude in regard to Denmark, with a view of forcing from that country a speedy and favorable settlement of the question, provided they knew that such a demonstration was to be attended with an immediate and easy success. In politics as well as in every other business, success will always go very far to justify even the most extraordinary means. But the United States Government could not, or ought not to be confident of such an easy victory; the expected success of the present measure is, we believe, now entirely out of the question—and it is doubtful whether it does not actually lead to war, it will, at least, make a peaceable solution much more difficult than before.

It is with this eventuality before us that we must insist upon the fact, that *means of conciliation, negotiation and diplomacy have not been tried by the United States Government, much less exhausted*, and that the whole responsibility for a war, and its consequences, or at least for considerable difficulties and complications rests with the present Administration, who, on the other hand, would have been sure to claim the full credit for wisdom and energy, in case the point at issue should have been carried easily and successfully.

We have the honor to remain,

Yours most respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855. PAX.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the cheapest, as we hope to make it decidedly the best, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy.......................$1 per year.
Ten Copies.....................$9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies............$20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to one address—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship Empire City. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Foreign News.

The steamer *Atlantic* brings us a budget of Financial News of much importance. The popular interest in the War has given place, in a measure, both in England and France, to the financial consequences which it has directly or remotely brought upon their respective national banks. The recent trouble originated in Paris, on the Bourse, or in the gigantic speculations of the *Credit Mobilier*, in aid of one or both of which the Bank of France was brought under immense advances upon the Public Funds, in a season of war, when its whole resources should have been directed to the preservation of its own safety. To correct the error or series of errors of the past two years, a forced attempt is made to replenish its exhausted strong box from the Gold of England. Several wealthy Jewish houses were employed to accomplish the hazardous undertaking. The process, never a sensible one, nor reasonably sure of even temporary success, was at first carried on secretly. The English Bank, for nearly a whole month, felt the blow, without being able to ascertain whence it came. Week after week, the drain continued, the Continental Exchanges meanwhile ruling in favor of London, and week after week a half per cent was added to the Bank rate of interest in order to arrest it. The secret, according to most London authorities by this mail, now stands confessed. The Bank of France has been buying Gold at a heavy cost in London by forced sales of English bills and stocks. The magnitude of the operation is said to be twenty millions of dollars. It has not answered the intended purpose. The Bank is poorer in the end than at the beginning. It held a reserve of fifty-six millions in September. It counts less than fifty millions in October. The Gold, if not lost to both countries, when it was most needed for war purposes, has gone to enrich the neutral States of Germany, or to sustain Russia. The English ministerial organ, the *Morning Post*, insists that the common enemy has mainly profited by the movement.

The effect in the English manufacturing provinces is described as very unfavorable. A more cheerful face is put upon the movement by the London press, and upon the whole, with a disposition shown in Paris to curtail speculation, there is a reasonable probability that the worst consequences have for the present been felt, though the Bank of England may once more mark up its rate of interest. The Cotton trade is brought to a stand in Liverpool, and the movement in Breadstuffs is not so active, though the food necessities of the two countries are not likely to be controlled or materially lessened by any financial emergency.

Concerning the movements of the hostile armies, we have no very satisfactory data. All direct communication with the Crimea has been cut off, in consequence of the electric cable having been broken in the Black Sea, and the commanders in chief say nothing about their plans for the future. Marshal PELISSIER reports that, on the 29th of September, a cavalry skirmish took place near Eupatoria between the French and Russians, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 50 killed and 150 taken prisoners. The news that the Allies were threatening the Russian army from Eupatoria and the valley of Baidar is confirmed, and contradictory statements are given about the alleged intention of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to evacuate the North Forts. It is even asserted that he is already retreating, but this rumor is, doubtless, premature. If the Prince intended to abandon the Northern Forts, we should have heard that the deed had been successfully accomplished before now. He would not have waited until the enemy was in a position to attack him on both flanks, nor run the risk of losing, with the Crimea, his entire army. The Allies are represented as making great preparations for a renewal of hostilities on every side. They have established 120 mortars in Sebastopol, and keep up a heavy fire from the two forts, Nicholas and Quarantine. They expect soon to render these forts untenable, but, according to the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Russians cannot be so easily forced to abandon their position. A secret naval expedition had sailed from Sebastopol, and its destination was supposed to be Odessa. If, then, we regard all these symptoms as indications of the resumption of active operations, we may expect to hear of some sharp fighting yet before the Winter sets in. A letter from Kars states that OMAR PASHA had reached Batoum. Two of the Riga Batteries had been bombarded by six English vessels of the Baltic fleet, but with what success the telegraph does not record.

We publish elsewhere the first Russian account that has reached us of the Fall of Sebastopol. It is contained in a general order addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to his troops. The Russian General admits—what the most exaggerated rumors did not lead us to expect—that during the thirty days preceding the attack on Malakoff, he lost from 500 to 1,000 men per diem.

In a Political point of view, the news is not very important. KOSSUTH, MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN have issued an appeal to the European Democracy, urging insurrection, and the act has brought down upon them a vague threat, which may or may not be serious, in the ministerial columns of the London Morning *Post*.

The Czar had been to Moscow where he issued an address to his people. Thence he traveled to Nicolaieff, and by last advices he was said to be *en route* for the Crimea to inspire his troops by his presence. A strange rumor was current that Prince MENSCHIKOFF, the late heroic defender of Sebastopol, had entered a monastery with the intention of taking holy orders.

We have interesting news from China. A combined force of British and American boats had attacked and signally defeated a large fleet of Chinese Pirates. The American officers and men belonging to the *Powhatan* behaved in the most gallant manner.

From British India we have further particulars of the Santal Insurrection. There is also later news from Australia.

Approaching the End.

Although there do not appear to be any positive signs of gentle peace returning to the Allies very soon, yet there are unmistakable indications in the English papers received by the *Atlantic* that both the French and English are on the point of crying out "Enough." Their honor has been satisfied by the fall of Sebastopol, and they are only waiting for Russia to manifest a disposition to ask for peace to meet her on the most accommodating terms. The French have slaked their thirst for glory; and whatever object the English may have had in view in entering into the war, now that they have begun to feel the consequences of paying so dearly for it, they appear to be perfectly satisfied with what has been accomplished. The Russians themselves certainly have no reason to be desirous of prolonging a contest in which they have experienced nothing but defeat since it was begun. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF comforts his army by telling them that they are no worse off in evacuating Sebastopol than the Russians were in deserting Moscow after the battle of Borodino, and that in both cases they had the pleasure of destroying their own cities, and presenting a smouldering heap of ashes and stones to their conquerors. The Russian mode of warfare is something like dueling among the Japanese, when each party rips open his own bowels instead of performing that act of destruction upon his antagonist. Thus far, Russia has destroyed her fleet in the Black Sea, burnt Sebastopol, and sacrificed a hundred thousand, or more, of her men; and as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF appears to think that it is a feather in his cap to destroy his towns and ships, if the war should continue much longer, he may yet have the pleasure of seeing St. Petersburg under water—for it would be easier to drown than to burn it—and Moscow again in flames, after Odessa and all the smaller cities have been laid in ashes.

As for England and France, the developments of the very remarkable stratagems of LOUIS NAPOLEON to drain the Bank of England of its gold, shows that the alliance between the two great Powers does not extend to their financial policy. On all sides there appears to be a serious conviction that the game of war has been played long enough, and that it is not worth the candle. The honor of all parties has been satisfied, and, according to the calculations of the London papers, the war cannot be prolonged without involving an expenditure which cannot, very conveniently, be borne. Taking a general and comprehensible view of the subject, there appears to be a better prospect of peace now than there was when the Allies first started in their expedition to the East with the expectation that the brilliant and imposing demonstration they made would lead to an adjustment of the difficulties. They have had stern and sad experiences since then, and negotiations will be carried on all the better for it. "Now universal England getteth drunk," was the announcement in the papers on the receipt of the news of the fall of Sebastopol; but that intoxicating draught has been drunk, the delirium is over, and now universal England getteth sober—very sober indeed.

Captain Toone's Banner.

We are assured by competent authority that the banner of Captain TOONE, the candidate of the "Americans" for Sheriff, was displayed in the Park on Wednesday night, among the other banners of the candidates. Of course, then, our reporter was mistaken, but his mistake was a very natural one, for it seems that each of the candidates had agreed to have one banner with his name on it in the procession, an agreement which Captain TOONE, who is a modest as well as a brave man, literally complied with; but the other candidates did not think it necessary to restrict themselves in the matter of banners, and accordingly they filled the Park with them. Young JOE TAYLOR, the candidate for Street Commissioner, having literally an army with banners on which his name was displayed. In such a crowd it was not strange that the one banner of the candidate for Sheriff should have been overlooked by our reporter. Captain TOONE may feel himself complimented by the absence of his name being more a wonder than its display on the occasion would have been. We are assured that it was a pure inadvertence, the Captain's name not appearing as conspicuously as the rest owing to some mistake of the Banner Committee.

A New Feature.

The Board of Aldermen were taken somewhat by surprise, last evening, by the appearance of a communication from the City Inspector, in which was contained a statement of the financial condition of his Department at the present time. Such communications, although it is the duty of the Heads of Departments to furnish them once a month, are not often received; consequently the statement of the City Inspector, sent without being called for by the Board, was the cause of general rejoicing, and elicited an expression of hope that those at the head of other Departments of the City Government would consider it an example worthy of their attention.

It is a pity that such rare evidences of a desire on the part of our City officials to do their whole duty should be tarnished by the suspicions and innuendoes of disbelievers in the capability of man to do a good deed with an honest purpose. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that there were those in the Board, last evening, who gave to the near approach of the Election all the credit of the promptness of the City Inspector.

Breaking Up of the Free-Love Institute.

The course of Free Love appears to be as little inclined to run smooth as true love; we gave the public, a few day's since, an inkling of the existence of the Free-Love Association which has been holding its orgies at a saloon over a restaurant in Broadway, and we have now to record the final catastrophe of the enterprise, the breaking up of the association by the Police, and the arrest of some of the leading spirits, among whom was ALBERT BRISBANE, the Fourierite. We refer our readers to a particular account of this curious affair in another part of the paper. The Police are entitled to great credit for their prompt action in the premises. But we do not imagine that this will be the end of Free Love; it will only cause a change of its place of meeting.

The Sound Dues.

We publish elsewhere, this morning, the third communication from our correspondent "Pax" on the subject of the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues. The correspondence is not in accordance with our views of the question, but as it is from one who is in a position to give the best Danish view of the matter; and as it is a subject concerning which there is now a desire for information, we cheerfully give place to communications embodying facts, even if the deductions are not precisely as we could desire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Wool and the Presidency—Bearing of the California Election—The Navy Department and the Retired List—Gen. Scott's Extra Pay—The Albany Atlas and the Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

General WOOL being the accepted candidate of California for the Presidency, in opposition to the Democracy, the Know-Nothing victory there is regarded as the first gun in the canvass for that gentleman. The relations between General WOOL and the Administration have been cold and distant, if not positively hostile, for more than a year. The recent correspondence between General WOOL and the War Department betrayed, upon the part of the former, a feeling of personal grievance, not the less deep-seated because official etiquette confined the expression of it within the limits of courtesy and moderation.

General WOOL's right-hand man in the campaign is Governor FOOTE. That distinguished agitator for harmony and repose sat by the side of the General on the late convivial occasion when the disrespect was passed upon President PIERCE of omitting his name from the list of patriotic toasts. There is little doubt that the coalition of Whigs, rebellious Democrats and Know-Nothings will send FOOTE to the Senate. As it is determined now to provide a successor to WELLER, it is said that BAILIE PEYTON is likely to be selected for that honor. But as this would be conferring the two highest dignities of the State upon Southern men, it would seem more probable that Hon. WILLIAM DUER, formerly of New-York, and now law partner of Mr. PEYTON, and belonging moreover to the same school of politics as FOOTE, will be associated with the latter.

Letters received here from democratic sources of high authority, ascribe the defeat of the party wholly to BRODERICK, who formerly distinguished himself as a porter-house keeper in the Ninth Ward of New-York, and was a favorite with the "b'hoys" of that part of the town. BRODERICK's game was that of the old conspirator to rule or ruin. To that end he forced the re-nomination of BIGLER in the face of a probable defeat, but with the certainty of an election to the Senate as GWIN's successor, if he won. The presence of FOOTE in the Senate would be a sore trial to Secretary DAVIS, since it would revive the memories of their old contests upon the issue of unionism and secessionism.

The Navy Department bears with remarkable resolution the complaints of the dropped and reduced officers, resting its justification upon a literal and faithful execution of the law. If any injustice has been done, it belongs to Congress to remedy it, and the Administration will interpose no obstacle to any application which may be made in behalf of the persons who have suffered by the operation of the new system. It is a fact which affords some satisfaction to a portion of these gentlemen, that some of the officers who were most active in persuading Congress to adopt the plan of a retired list, are themselves among the victims.

The War Department still declines to make public the opinion of the Attorney General on Gen. SCOTT's claim for extra pay. It was communicated to the Secretary of War on the 24th of August last, so that ample time has passed for the determination of the matter. It will be decided by the President according to his views of the right and law of the case. No one can doubt that Gen. PIERCE has the most friendly and respectful feeling toward Gen. SCOTT, and that he justly appreciates his heroic services. But the legal construction of an act of Congress does not depend upon sentiment. Nor will the decision of the Executive be of the slightest importance to Gen. SCOTT, since, if that decision be adverse to the allowance of a specific amount of back pay, Congress will correct its own error in having failed to authorize it by voting a sum which will be deemed a more fitting acknowledgment of the public gratitude. The Democrats being in a minority will the more readily consent to it because they will incur no responsibility for their opponents' liberality.

The quarrel between the *Atlas*, which bears the SEYMOUR and PIERCE Democracy of New-York upon its ample shoulders, and the *Union*, which does the scribbling for the Southern wing of the Party, in the pay of the Administration, is becoming exciting and interesting. It is charged here that the first article in the *Atlas*, which began the war, was written by THURLOW WEED, for the better definition of Mr. VAN DYCK's position. It was a scarifier, and gave just occasion for all the indignation which the Custom House and printing house have displayed in response to it. But the borders of the feud are spreading, and Mr. CASSIDY has since taken a hand in it, notwithstanding he wrote the resolutions for the Soft State Convention, which patted PIERCE on the back, but turned a cold shoulder to the Missouri ruffians, and adopted Nebraskaism while repudiating the consequences. Both the *Atlas* editors are liberal of their contempt for PIERCE and NICHOLSON, while still braying with open mouth for Democracy—all which recalls the simple autobiography of Mr. Bye Ends, who had for his kindred Mr. Smoothman, Mr. Facing-both-ways, Mr. Anything, and Mr. Two-tongues, who was the parson of the parish, whose grandfather was a waterman, looking one way and rowing another, by which means he got a very handsome estate. The politics of New-York have been greatly infested of late years by these Bye Ends, Turn-abouts, and Time-servers; and if the *Union* can lend any effectual assistance in making them ashamed of themselves, and thereby exterminating the whole tribe, the present bitter personal episode between these characters and the federal mouth-piece will be a windfall and a blessing to your State.

AQUIDAY.

A RICH DEVOLOPMENT.

FREE LOVE NOWHERE.

THE "CLUB" BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

ALBERT BRISBANE IN PRISON.

THREE OTHERS KEEPING HIM COMPANY.

A series of Speeches that made a Serious Row.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION.

THE FREE-LOVE CLUB is broken up—its glory departed—its leaders in prison—its funds in possession of the Police—its "attractions" ended.

The Police last evening made a descent upon the premises occupied by the Club, at No. 555 Broadway, over TAYLOR's saloon, and arrested ALBERT BRISBANE, the well known Socialist, and three others, who were confined in prison during the night. The event created the most intense excitement in the vicinity.

The particulars are as follows:

The usual Thursday meeting of the Club took place last evening. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, the regular members who attend punctually, were duly on hand. They were followed in the space of two hours by a great crowd of men, young and old, who were in search of novelties, and found them before the evening was over. It had been anticipated that the members in attendance on this particular evening would be something extraordinary, in consequence of the newspaper publicity which has been given to the doings of the Club within the past fortnight. The expectation was not disappointed. There were probably upward of three hundred persons present, first and last, during the entertainment. Many of these were very young men. Many were old men, gray-haired and venerable, who embraced Free Love doctrines fervently. All went on quietly until about 8½ o'clock, when speaking was commenced. Mr. HENRY CLAPP, who is a prominent spokesman for the Socialists, led off. He made a violent speech in denunciation of the Press of this City, which we sketch below. Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE followed him in a harangue, in which he declared that New-York's chief institution is Mercer-street, and that without that locality New-York would not be what it is; it would be simply a dull City of merchants.

Mr. BRISBANE's remarks were received with decided disfavor, and it was feared that he would be assaulted before he could leave the room. Two Police Captains, Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth, and Capt. KISSNER of the Fourteenth Wards, happened to be among the audience during the delivery of BRISBANE's speech; having dropped in to take an observation, in consequence of complaints which had been entered against the establishment by Mr. TAYLOR, and others doing business in that vicinity. The gatherings had been complained of as disorderly in their character, and there were rumors afloat that the house had been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury.

These facts induced the Captains of the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards to concert measures for suppressing the concern. Early in the evening, a crowd began to collect about the doors of the saloon, and the business of the adjoining houses was seriously interfered with. Capt. TURNBULL observed among this crowd a number of suspicious characters, known to the Police, and considered that the proper time had arrived for interfering with the performances up stairs. He accordingly conferred with Capt. KISSNER, and the two Captains, accompanied by Officers CUNNINGHAM and ROACH of the Eighth District, proceeded to the place, demanded entrance, and were refused, on the plea that the gathering was a private one. Capt. TURNBULL and Capt. KISSNER were both in plain clothes, wearing only their stars. The officers finally paid the entrance fee of 25 cents, and walked in.

After BRISBANE had concluded his speech, Capt. TURNBULL heard a scuffle in the hall, went out to see what was the matter, and found the doorkeeper, Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, clinched with a Mr. COCKEFAIR. Capt. TURNBULL asked HARLAND if his name was WHEELER; he replied "No; that he was acting for Mr. WHEELER." COCKEFAIR made a charge of assault and battery against HARLAND, and upon this charge it became Capt. TURNBULL's duty to take HARLAND into custody. HARLAND resisted; Capt. TURNBULL called for assistance; several citizens stepped forward, and HARLAND was taken down stairs and put in charge, to be conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. Two brothers, JOHN HENDERSON and BENJAMIN HENDERSON, who came to the rescue of HARLAND, were likewise arrested for interference with the officers in the discharge of their duties. Mr. BRISBANE himself came out to see what the trouble was, and was arrested by Capt. TURNBULL on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was also conducted to the Station-house.

THE SCENE.

The scene that followed these arrests baffles any description. There was no longer any "passional attraction." It was all passionate repulsion. Several highly respectable gentlemen, well known in the literary world and in politics, sought to make a speedy exit. The Police Captains stood by the door, warning the company to disperse quietly, and the ladies hurried to their dressing room to recover hats and shawls, and then rushed out to find their escorts. Nervous young gentlemen, destitute of hats and bemoaning rent gloves and departed overcoats, dashed about to add to the confusion. Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, the financial and reformatory mover in this enterprise, was absent, for the first time since the organization of the Club, suffering under severe illness. A large number of ladies were present,—strong-minded women, who came to reason philosophically, and found to their sorrow that philosophy did not work. At 9½ o'clock precisely, the gas was turned off in the larger room; fifteen minutes later the entire premises were in darkness, and our reporter, with precisely five other men, descended the staircases in profound silence and darkness. (Our reporter is generally on hand where there is anything brewing; he was morally certain there was to be a row, and so dropped in—hoping, like PAUL PRY, "that he did not intrude.")

In Broadway, around the doors of TAYLOR's small Saloon, and thickly packed upon the sidewalks for nearly the distance of a block, stood an expectant crowd, who had got wind of the fun that was to be heard of above, and who watched with intense eagerness the egress of one victim after another in the relentless grasp of the Police. Our reporter made unto himself "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," and went to the Station-House to hold converse with the unhappy persons who had already been conveyed to that secure retreat.

As the female members of the Club emerged from the doors, like a flock of frightened sheep chased by wolves, the Police following closely in their track, the crowd raised loud shouts—"Make way for the ladies;"—"Here they come;"—"Three cheers;"—"Let us see 'em;"—"Hoo-rar for the Free-Lovers," &c., &c., &c.

AT THE STATION-HOUSE.

The scene at the Eighth Ward Station house, if it had not been melancholy, would have been very comical.

BRISBANE, descending a pair of stairs, (which we must say were uncommonly clean for a Prison staircase,) was ushered into an apartment guarded by a superfluity of iron latticing, and of confined dimensions. Here the key was turned upon him, and here we left him at 12 o'clock, philosophically resigned, and anxious that nothing should be published. This was, however, a request which we find it impossible to grant. The charge upon which Mr. BRISBANE is incarcerated, is that of disorderly conduct in making an inflammatory speech, calculated to create a disturbance.

Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, the acting door-keeper, stood by the Captain's desk counting up his money, in order that it might be deposited in the Captain's charge till morning. The amount of the night's receipts was very respectable, figuring up the handsome sum of $106 30, in specie and bills as follows:

In Bills	$63 00	In Silver	$40 30
In Gold	3 00		
Total			$106 30
To which add contents of a wallet			336 52
Total			$442 82

Mr. HARLAND having disposed of this "pile," divested himself of his watch and penknife, and was marched below to be locked up.

The two HENDERSONS, before mentioned, were locked up on a charge of resisting officers.

Mr. E. F. UNDERHILL made a bee-line for a Magistrate, but failed to find Justice BOGART; so Mr. BRISBANE remained in custody.

There was great excitement and a considerable crowd in the Station-house.

All the arrested parties will have their hearing this morning at 7½ o'clock, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE SPEECHES THAT MADE THE ROW.

Mr. HENRY CLAPP and Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE have themselves to thank for the catastrophe. Had they refrained from the very incautious, injudicious and grossly offensive addresses which they put forth during last evening, their performances would probably not have suffered a violent interruption. The crowd would have dispersed quietly, at the bidding of the Police, and no arrests would have been made.

We have not space, in the overcrowded condition of our columns this morning, to report the speeches, further than to give a general idea of their scope and tenor.

Mr. CLAPP said the "Club" had issued no prospectuses, had published no bills, had desired no publicity. But publicity had been given to it; its objects had been misrepresented; its aims falsely stated. It had no objection to publicity. It did nothing of which it was ashamed. It had not sought publicity; but publicity had been thrust upon it. It was something, in this cowardly Nineteenth Century, to find a few men and women, who were above suspicion of wrong, who would come forward and boldly avow their belief. The "Club" threw wide open the doors of its hospitality, and invited to its meetings men and women who were not afraid to utter reformatory sentiments. But the Press, said Mr. CLAPP—(and here he became very violent)—with ever-eager eyes fixed upon anything that promises to pander to a prurient curiosity—ready to do anything and everything to add to its lust of gain—ready to fall down and lick up the very mire in the streets—looks down our chimneys, seeks to invade our domestic circles; misrepresents us in every possible way. Through its influence you have come here to-night, gentlemen! And what have you found here? Are we men and women, who meet here day by day for social intercourse, or are we a pack of idiots, as we have been told by that greater idiot, the Press! JAMES GORDON BENNETT, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND, *par nobile fratrum*, are the glorious Triumvirate to whose agency we are indebted for these favors. (Great sensation—hisses—cheers, &c.)

Mr. BRISBANE was loudly called for. He got up on a chair, with right leg extended upon the baize-covered table before him, and spoke rapidly for half an hour. After discussing the affairs of the "Club" on general principles, he branched off in a sideling dissertation on *Prostitution*. He said that New-York was nothing else than a Great Free-Love Club! Men came here from abroad because it is so. Mercer street is full of Free Love Clubs; without them New-York would not be what it is. It is they which attract such crowds of strangers hither, and if any man then present could say he had never been in that locality, and had found what he went to seek,—in short, if there was one purely moral man in the room,—Mr. B. wanted him to step forward where he could be seen. (Here there was observed a general shrinkage.)

Mr. BRISBANE continued in this strain for some time longer. TAYLOR's saloon, he said, was a grand depot for the female members of these Free-Love Clubs that congregated in Mercer-street.

Suppose all this were blotted out—What would New-York become? It would be so dull a City that nobody would come to it. (Roars of laughter; the women began to blush.) It would become a City dull and stupid—nothing but a congregation of merchants!

The speeches ended in a row. The row ended in arrests. The arrests ended in a prison. What the prisoners will do to-day remains to be determined. It was a rich, rare, funny and ever-to-be-remembered development.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The very amusing musical drama called "John of Paris" was revived here last night with success. BOILDIEU's opera of the same name, whence the present version is taken, is one of the very few standard comic operas of the world, and in its French form irresistible. When sobered down into English, the libretto retains many of its attractive features. A small establishment like Mr. BURTON's cannot do much with the music, but what little is attempted might be done well. This was scarcely the case last night. All the artists seemed to have a general idea that it was an opportunity for "spreading themselves." A more exaggerated vocal performance we have seldom listened to.

Mr. LYSTER can sing well if he is disposed to do so, but last night, as the *Grand Chamberlain*, he did little else than thump his official wand and shout. Even Mr. HOLMAN—a discreet actor and exceedingly agreeable singer—was infected with the general mania for noise. Of the ladies, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was the most pains-taking; Miss ROSALIE DURAND the most ambitious, and Mrs. HOLMAN the best. The Orchestra, under Mr. DU LANG, did all that could be expected, the Conductor appearing to be a musician who knows what he's about. We would suggest to him and Mr. BURTON the necessity of having another first violin.

All the drawbacks we have referred to can, we are sure, be remedied, but even were this not possible, there is sufficient in the drama to insure a long and prosperous career. BURTON as *Pedrigo Potts*, landlord of the Golden Boot, is literally irresistible. His make up is superb. Sancho Panza would fall down and worship him.

We are glad to notice that Mr. BURTON is directing his attention to musical matters. There is an unexplored field in French lyric drama which cannot fail to be profitable if worked judiciously. Scores of operas are produced yearly in Paris which possess all the requisite elements of popularity, and would bear transplanting just as readily as a London farce. The only thing necessary is not to attempt too much.

Academy of Music.

"Masaniello" will be given to-night for the last time, with Miss HENSLER, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, &c., &c.

Greene County American Nominations.

At the Greene County American Convention, held on Tuesday, the following nominations were made:

County Judge—J. WATSON.
Sheriff—W. WHEELER, of Lexington.
County Clerk—ATWATER COOK, of Catskill.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The elections yet to take place are as follows: Louisiana, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress; Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress; New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieutenant Governor; Wisconsin, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers; Maryland, Wednesday, Nov. 7, six Representatives to Congress; Massachusetts, Monday, Nov. 12, State officers. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the Legislatures in each State elect one United States Senator.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHAWLS.—RICH STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE, long and square Shawls, Saxony and Bay State long Shawls, together with a splendid assortment of cloaks and gray-cloth Talmas, for sale cheap.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES.—ONE THOUSAND PIECES French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade at one dollar per yard, just received at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

$200,000 WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION Velvet Tapestry Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten Spacious Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. 50,000 yards Ingrains at 2s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, AND THE Earl of Leicester.—There were no Carpets in their days, while we are blessed with a superabundance, and extraordinarily low. ARTHUR DONNELLY has a large stock of all kinds at very low prices. Try 98 Bowery and see.

AT A. & I. SAUNDERS, No. 7 ASTOR HOUSE AND 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE [illegible]
NINE YEARS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, by
E. S. SOUTHWORTH,
[illegible]
Together with a great variety of matter interesting to Politicians and others, will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from [illegible] per yard.
Rich velvet, from [illegible] per yard.
Rich tapestry, from [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, [illegible] per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, [illegible] full 20 per cent. less than store prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—WE have imported for our Fall and Winter Sales the finest and best class of GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS (from patterns furnished by ourselves) ever offered. No such assortment can be found in the country as that displayed at our store, Astor House, Broadway. LEARY & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, NO. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORES, NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK. The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR MILLS.—WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safe again Victorious!
We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Messrs. Hecker & Brother, at Brooklyn, that the Safe that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Flour Mills in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 11th inst., was one of "Wilder's Patent Salamanders," and not Herring's Patent Safe as appears by the Card from them. We also learn from him that one of the employes of Herring & Co. was present when the safe was taken from the ruins and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder's Patent" plate from the safe. This is another attempt of the honorable Silas C. Herring to apply the thunders of the "Wilder's Patent Salamander" to what he calls Herring's Patent Safe. The buyers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have nothing to do with the "World-Renowned Wilder Patent Salamander Safe," the best Fire-proof Safe in the World, and be on the lookout for all such impositions. This celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe can now be had at the Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement of this morning in Messrs. Hecker & Brother's Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co. questioned me in relation to the Safe therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates. The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, so far as relates to their conversation with me [illegible] is destitute of truth.
E. T. BEASEY,
Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.
The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, (as it came from the ruins,) at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. E. T. Beasey, Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe" or "Herring's Patent Safe." We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Newport, New-York; Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co., of Fulton-st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va.; and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Stamford, Conn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe, and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 15th inst. I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Beasy, to whom I made known my business. He replied, distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the safe was marked, "Wilder's Patent." A. J. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1855.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THIS superb novelty in soft Hats is having a "run" unprecedented in the annals of the trade. It has been adopted by the business community, and in fact by all classes, as the leading undress Hat of the season. Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint, which is as clear as that of the "dahlia" of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The shape, too, is eminently becoming. Attempts at imitation have been made, but they have failed. No other manufacturer has succeeded in producing the color. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

THERE IS NO DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO the superiority of the Allies over the Russians, nor is there any as to the excellence of the HATS made by KNOX. Knox's Hats are accounted to be the thing by all gentlemen of taste, and persons who are careful of their money say that the articles Knox sells them last longer than similar articles purchased elsewhere. Knox and his new fashions can be found at the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, or at the old Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORTANT fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For all every description of sewing, they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Indelible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—OVER THREE hundred different patterns of chandeliers, &c., embracing all the novelties to be found in France and England; also, a large assortment of American gas fixtures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853–'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand predominant above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—AN ADDITION to our former stock of one hundred new styles, per ship Mercury, best Paris make; some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week and month, and changes of the moon. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PLEASANT OCTOBER.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH to look charming and appear on a proper and genteel footing, this beautiful month of October, buy your gaiters and button boots, your slippers, ties, toilet slippers and India-rubber shoes, from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER FANCY ARTICLES.—TOYS, Dolls, Canes, Pens, Pencils, Balls, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 346 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts. N. B.—New articles can be found at this store as soon as produced.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS.—Quantity immense. Fifty sets richly decorated dinner services just opened for sale at less than the usual price in France. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA IS THE BEST AND safest remedial agent known as a purifier of the blood and for the cure of eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

PERSIAN RUGS, TURKEY RUGS, TURKEY CARPETS.—A large invoice of these elegant Goods direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No. 19 Canal-st. E. A. PETERSON & Co.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for cash.
BAILY & BRO'S., No. 412 Pearl-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Mercantile Library Association.—The Board [illegible] have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. H. [illegible] will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the [illegible], at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS [illegible]

[illegible]

R. S. TIMPSON,
JOHN CRERAR, } Lecture Committee.
WM. H. WICKHAM,

—Hegeman, Clark & Co. (late Rushton, Clark & Co.)—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great and increasing demand for this valuable remedy [illegible] purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signatures HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care can not be taken to get the genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756, Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

—Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be used by children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

—For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 19 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

—Removed.—BENJAMIN's GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 2 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

—Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 20 Wall-st.

—The Oxygenated Bitters is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility—a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a speedy restoration of health and strength.

—Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequaled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this Maison de Santé possesses unequaled advantages. Applicants for admission will [illegible]
R. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attending Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,188 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

—A Farm and a Home Within the Reach of Every Man.—The enterprise of the Ridgway Farm and Land Company is of general interest, owing to its form and [illegible] It will tend to greatly develop the agricultural and coal resources of the State of Pennsylvania.
Agencies [illegible] for the purpose of selling shares and giving general information will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Stuyvesant, No. 659 Broadway. [illegible]
[illegible] No. 300 Broadway, Room 1.

—Fair at the American Institute at Crystal Palace.—Open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Music THIS EVENING by Dodworth's Band. Illumination by [illegible] Twenty steam engines of all sizes and various patterns are in operation. Nine fire-engines of different forms, now on exhibition, will be publicly tested before the close of the Fair. The POULTRY SHOW will open on the 23d. Admission to the Exhibition 25 cents; children and apprentices half price. Schools, with their teachers, 6¼ cents each pupil.

—The Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth.—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver a Lecture in aid of the fund now being raised for this object, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—Genius in the Night, or the Triumphs of Genius over Blindness. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Mercantile Library, at No. 536 Broadway, and at the door.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Com.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
—This New and Large Hotel, newly furnished, and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

—Mr. Gough at the Academy of Music.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Mr. GOUGH will Lecture on Temperance in the magnificent Hall, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. In the Ladies' and Gentlemen's there will be a [illegible] Fashionable wine-drinking may come in for a share of attention. Doors open at 6, commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

—Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c.—May be preserved for Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT FENDING FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the only ones made requiring no wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Agents, No. 30 Beekman-st.; E. H. CONWAY & CO., No. 309 Broadway; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

—Superior Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their unrivaled collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps, and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

—I. O. O. F.—The members of NATIONAL LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother GILBERT S. NIXON, which takes place on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, Varick-st., to Greenwood Cemetery. WM. WALSCHEID, N. G.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman, 19 years of age, of good habits, morals, &c., and of the first standing in society, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of refined habits, good education and an excellent disposition, (of course,) with a view to Matrimony. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence with said young man, will please address M. R. D., box No. 95, Post-Office, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

POLITICAL.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—There being no Committee authorized to call a Republican Judicial Convention, for the IId Judicial District, we, the undersigned Delegates from the County of Kings to the late Whig Republican State Convention, hereby respectfully request the several Delegations to said Convention, from the other counties composing said District, to appoint two Delegates for each Assembly District in said counties to meet in Judicial Convention, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court for said District, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.
Country papers in the District please copy.
R. D. CULVER, JAMES HUMPHREY,
D. JACOBS, EZR. BALDWIN,
H. HOLT, S. ALPHEUS SMITH,
J. W. KNAPP, A. HADDEN,
Kings County Delegates.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION CLUB, VIIIth Ward, held Oct. 18, 1855, on motion, DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Councilman for the XIVth Council District.
THOS. H. HARDING, Chairman.
FRANCIS H. [illegible], Secretary.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER'S FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing [illegible], cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, takes the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the [illegible] from the smallest White Lead Keg to the [illegible] all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the [illegible] In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with [illegible]
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. PERRY, Agent.

PATENTED SPECTACLES.—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. B. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Upward of two hundred experienced [illegible] German, Irish and colored, help of every description, are always at MAY [illegible] No. 88 Fulton-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. [illegible] and the vicinity are respectfully informed that I never had since my connection with the business so large, more competent, or carefully selected class of help for city and country situations than at present, as the value of this establishment admit the registry of no servant's name (unless those recently arrived) without first making inquiry from their last employer as regards their character, qualifications, general deportment and length of service. Ladies will save many of the vexations disappointments constantly arising from following advertisements pretending what they really are not, by leaving their orders here and have them executed promptly, with due care and discrimination. Reference, by permission, to some of our most distinguished and influential families, under whose patronage and approval this agency is permanently established.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two girls of neat and tidy habits, one as plain cook and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good baker; can take housemaid's place in a genteel family. Excellent City reference. Wages $6 a month. The other is a neat girl of 15. Can sew quick, mind a baby or wash and iron for the nursery. Wages $5 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 333 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Also by an American woman as cook. Also, an orphan girl, 12 years of age, wants a situation. Also, two respectable colored women want situations in one house. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS SPEEDILY OBTAINED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, for clerks, conductors, baggagemen, &c., on railroads, men on steamers, porters, coachmen, bar-keepers, waiters and boys to learn trades, house-keepers and stewardesses for steamers. Charges moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a first-class cook in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress; can do fluting, &c., nicely. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by a very experienced girl with good City reference, and as cook and to wash and iron or to do general domestic work, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family or to go a small distance in the country; has no objection to travel with a lady. The best City references can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—As Clerk in a Lawyer's office, either to take charge of the general business, or of the conveyancing department. For either of which the advertiser is fully competent. Address Box No. 2,383 N. Y. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a competent dressmaker in a private family; good City reference can be given; understands clear starching and all kinds of plain sewing very neatly. Can be seen at No. 279 Chrystie, corner Chrystie and Rivington sts., room No. 14.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young man, to take charge of a farm or of horses—understands gardening, &c. Best of references given. Call at No. 145 Bowery. Can be seen for three days, if not previously engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls. One as cook and the other as chambermaid. Ten years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until employed at No. 111 Chrystie-st., in the rear, two doors above Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man as teacher in a private family or a select school an hour or two in the forenoon or at night. Best of reference can be given. Address B. L., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid or children's nurse, by a very capable little girl, who can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse, and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 20th-st. None but a Protestant need apply.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as waitress. Best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen at No. 71 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a neat tidy young girl, as chambermaid and competent waitress, can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived over three years. Call at No. 126 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or to take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No. 541 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very experienced head waiter, who is also a good cook, and excellent caterer for private dinners, suppers, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter, by a respectable girl, who has excellent City testimonials. Inquire on Thursday and Friday, at No. 124 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 6th-av.

WANTED.—At Office No. 235 Fulton-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, employment for 2 first rate cooks, 3 chamber girls, 3 for general work, 4 interesting girls from 14 to 17 years old for children, and 2 colored girls. The above are all recommended. This Office, (which is under the supervision of the Mayor and Aldermen,) has been recently opened at the request of many distinguished citizens, so that perfect confidence may be placed in the Manager. Call and leave your orders, which shall be promptly attended to. N. B.—German girls requested to call at this office. Clerks, carpenters, young men for stores, blacksmiths, masons and other mechanics, can find employment by registering their names at this Office. E. BROWNE, Agent.

MAN WANTED.—An enterprising respectable man, an American preferred, who can command a Cash Capital of $300, to have equal interest with the subscriber in soliciting and serving Subscribers for the various Magazines, &c., as the exclusive right of a large District belongs to him. He requires the assistance of a partner who has experience in this branch of the business. To such a person this is a rare chance for a safe and profitable investment. References exchanged. Address MYRTLE, at the office of this paper.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a reëngagement as resident governess. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, No. 36 East 18th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages. All clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will call at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

A BUSINESS MAN.—Who has had more than twenty years' experience in this City, would like to obtain the agency of some manufacturing company or commercial house, whose business would afford a liberal compensation. References of the highest respectability will be given as to character and business capacity. Address J. N. S., Box 687, Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a reëngagement as morning governess. She would prefer advanced pupils, finishing them thoroughly in all the English branches, with French, music, and singing, either in Italian, English, or French. The best references. Address, for one week, E. Z. Z., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—An accomplished young lady wants a situation as visiting governess. She teaches the English, French and German languages, drawing, besides all other usual branches of education. Best references given. Address H. H., Box No. 2,178.

ACTIVE INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN WANTED.—From fifteen to eighteen years of age, who can write a good hand. Salary moderate. Apply at No. 4 Murray-st., up stairs.

A LADY.—Who has been accustomed from childhood to reading aloud at home, would like an engagement to read to any lady desiring such service. Address READER, Jersey City Post-Office.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH—Scotch and Irish servants, in great variety, can now be had at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. Good references will be given.
C. MASON.

AN ENGLISH COOK.—Is required in a gentleman's family, where a laundress is kept. She must be a thorough cook. Apply immediately, at No. 169 Grand-st.

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PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.
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FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors.)
In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New-York.
P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
At very low prices, for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
Just received 1,000 pieces black Chenille.

FALL FASHIONS.
THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMMONS' superb assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS,
No. 334 Broadway.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—DRESS CAPS AND HEAD DRESS.—Mrs. LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, begs to call the attention of the ladies of New-York and its vicinity to her large and choice assortment of Paris millinery dress caps and head dresses. (New goods received by every steamer.)
Mrs. LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE,
No. 26 John-st., New-York.
J. H. HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs, has every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.
He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No. 383 Broadway, New-York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., a large and superior invoice of fine Old Wines, London Dock Brandies, &c., viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Martell, Pinet and Cognac Champagne Brandies, London Ports, E. I. Maderias, pale and brown Sherries, Holland Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, &c. Sale positive. Every article warranted like sample shown.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 396 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BROADWAY, opposite Bond-street.
MLLE. RACHEL.
[illegible]
FRIDAY, Oct. 19,
[illegible]
When will be presented [illegible]
Adrienne.....Mlle. RACHEL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
AND
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MLLE. RACHEL
IN NEW-YORK.
When will be presented for the
BENEFIT
OF
THE COMPANY,
LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER.
Comedy in one Act by Mme. de Girardin.
After which, by desire,
LES HORACES.
A Tragedy in five Acts by Corneille.
Camille.....Mlle. RACHEL.
To conclude with the third Act of
LE MISANTHROPE.
Comedy, by Molière.
Célimène.....Mlle. RACHEL.
CHANGE OF HOUR.—The doors will open for this occasion at 6 o'clock, to commence at 7; to conclude at 11 o'clock.

COLLINS' NEW MISCELLANEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC CONCERTS—Niblo's Concert Saloon, EVERY EVENING during the week, aided by the following popular artists:
Mrs. GEORGIANNA STUART, Soprano;
Miss MARIA LEACH, Alto;
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Basso;
and the celebrated Harpist, M. APTOMAS.
Mr. MARDEN, Director, will preside at the piano-forte.
The entertainments will comprise choice selections of songs, (including "The Widow Machree," "The Bould Soger Boy," &c.,) duets, trios, quartettes, from the beautiful works of Tom Moore, Burns, Bishop, Weber, Bellini, &c., interspersed with Irish stories and anecdotes, and illustrations.
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at HALL'S and JOLLIE'S music stores, and at the door. Doors open at 7½; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FOURTEENTH-ST.—ITALIAN OPERA—BIRTH NIGHT.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,
Positively the LAST TIME of Auber's Grand Opera, in 5 acts,
MASANIELLO,
With Miss HENSLER, Mlle. LAVIGNE,
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and GASPARONI,
in the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Balcony and First Circle, $1 50; Boxes, Parquette and Secured Seats in Balcony, $2; Second Circle, $1; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st., at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair is now fully open for visitors from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day, and will continue open during the month. In many of its departments the Exhibition surpasses in extent and interest any previously held in this City.
Single admissions, 25 cents; children, half price.
Desirous of extending the advantages of the Exhibition to all classes, the Managers have determined to furnish tickets to those employed in manufacturing establishments, in packages of 25 tickets, at 12½ cents. Apprentices presenting certificates from their employers will be admitted at 12½ cents. Schools, with their teachers, at 6¼ cents for each pupil. By order of the Managers,
EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1855, by particular request, Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
By the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Arline.....Miss Louisa Pyne
Thaddeus.....Mr. W. Harrison
Count Arnheim.....Mr. Stretton
SATURDAY—Wallace's MARITANA.
Due notice will be given for the next performance of Bristow's RIP VAN WINKLE.
The Grand Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA will shortly be repeated.
Doors open at 6½. Commence at 7½.
TICKETS to all parts of the house, FIFTY CENTS. Orchestra Seats, $1. Private Boxes, $8.
No Free List except the Press.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Oct. 19, 1855, will be presented, for the third time, a Comedy, in two acts, entitled
A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES.
After which, first time, a Comedietta, entitled
MRS. JOHNSTON.
To conclude with THE SECRET.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Oct. 19, will be performed the Tragic Drama, in 5 acts, called
METAMORA.
Metamora, Chief of the Wampanoags.....Mr. Forrest
Nahmeokee, wife of Metamora.....Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Farce of the
TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.
Spreadit.....Mr. W. R. Chapman

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, the usual great comic treat of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
The two most popular pieces of the day.
Sleek and Toodle by Mr. Burton.
Capt. Maguire, Mr. G. Jordan.
Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle, Mrs. Hughes.
SATURDAY—JOHN OF PARIS, (extremely successful,) with THE PIC-NIC; or, THE WATER PARTY.
MONDAY—The Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of the new local Prize Drama, by [illegible], a thrilling dramatic story. FRIDAY, Oct. 19, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the prize drama of MARY MORTON, OR THE SHIRT SEWERS; [illegible] after which HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING, AFTERNOON at 3, BROTHER AND SISTER, and also, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. All the curiosities as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE ASTOUNDING SHAWL FEAT.—In this wonderful and unapproachable act of magic the great Prof. MACALLISTER appears MONDAY, Oct. 15, and all the week, in the beautiful dress presented him by the Queen of Spain. An entire change of feats. Miss MACALLISTER as the Fay. Houses crowded. Come early to secure seats. No. 472 Broadway. The Wizard appears at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, and every evening this week, a grand new burlesque on the Opera
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Condensed in two acts, retaining all the gems of this beautiful Opera.
Preceding the piece, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
THE ALTERED.—Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The Brothers MOLLENHAUER will give their first Concert of the Series, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, assisted by the best talent of the day. Subscription lists to be found in all the principal Music and Bookstores. Subscriber's tickets for the Series of three Concerts, $1 25. Tickets to non-subscribers, $1 for each Concert. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

REOPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway.—Several important recent additions! This rare and valuable collection of Antiquities now contains more than eleven hundred objects; and it is decidedly the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Admission 25 cents. Schools admitted on reasonable terms.

TH. DUMAS.—Teacher and Director of the Children's Ballet which has caused such high commendation at Niblo's, Burton's and Bowery Theatres, begs leave to announce that his course of instructions in saloon and fancy dances will commence on the 1st of October next. Apply at No. 16 Rivington-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

THE NEWARK THEATRE WILL OPEN.—For the season on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with Miss ADA CLIFTON as leading lady, who will appear as Madelon in the "Carpenter of Rouen."

ORPHANS' FESTIVAL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Proscenium Boxes may be obtained for the occasion of the Orphans' Festival, by application to Mr. BULLMAN or Mr. STUART, at the Academy of Music. Application to be made immediately.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

AMBROTYPES.—An entire new style of pictures, and the finest in the world. (See Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I hold the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes; but it is a deception. They dare not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures patent.
Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the City.
WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 293 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Scatter it lightly in crevice and cranny,
'Twill slay all the insects, though ever so many.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.—Destroys bedbugs, roaches, ants, &c., if thrown dexterously into the places where they harbor, and his MAGNETIC PILLS are equally destructive to rats and mice. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AN ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.—In connection with the National Cause, will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats below stairs, 50 cents. For sale at Hall's Music Store. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ELASTIC METALLIC ROOF.—H. OUTCALT'S PATENT.—The great objection, heretofore, to metallic roofs has been their liability to contraction and expansion. This objection can now be overcome by OUTCALT'S Patent, which is so simple and easily understood that any one, with common mechanical skill, can prepare [illegible] and put on a roof in half the time required by any other mode. Iron, copper, zinc or tin may be used, and is prepared by forming cylindrical tubes on the edges. Roofs on this plan have been constructed in middle Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri; they have, in all cases, given entire satisfaction, and are fire-proof and rust-proof as well as water-proof. A model is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, where the agent will be in attendance daily. Architects and builders are invited to examine it, and compare it with others. Applications for the purchase of rights may be made to the subscriber in person, at No. 184 Pearl-st., third story; or by letter, addressed to him, Box No. 4,274 Post-Office, New-York.
B. HOMANS, Sole Agent for the Eastern and Middle States.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Letters from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, E. W. [illegible], from New-Orleans the [illegible], and Havana the [illegible], arrived here yesterday morning.

From Havana we have nothing of importance. The directors of the Spanish Bank was to be elected on the [illegible] at the last meeting there was not a quorum of the Stockholders.

Two French vessels of war were in the harbor of Havana.

The birth-day of the Queen of Spain was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm on the 10th inst.

The stock of Sugar on hand (deducting for home consumption) is stated at [illegible] boxes. The prospect of the new crop continues favorable.

In port, steamship *El Dorado*, Captain Schenck, to leave on the 14th, for Aspinwall.

The steamer *United States* has been transferred to her Spanish owners.

The *Cahawba*, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., 140 miles from Sandy Hook, fell in with the brig *Mary* [illegible], from New-York, bound to Jamaica, dismasted, and having a signal of distress flying. At the request of her Captain, the *Cahawba* took her in tow and brought her into port. The *M. E.* was dismasted and leaking, from a collision with an unknown ship on the night of the 16th.

The Queen's Birth-day—Great Celebration and Festivities—Officers for the Spanish Bank—Ship News.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, *Saturday*, *Oct. 13*, *1855*.

On the 10th—the twenty-fifth birth-day of our Queen—we paid our "devoirs" at the Palace, where she was represented by the Captain-General and a very faithful picture of Her Majesty, in her Court robes: our hearts filled with regard, gathered from a quarter of a century of her royal worth. I had forgotten that there was to be such a day, until I was roused by the thunders from the ramparts of Cabañas and Moro—which disturbed my morning slumbers. At noon I was [illegible] prepared for the burst of our loyalty, and for the Court Levee at the Palace, although I found no clean hands to kiss; and, as the sun retired, again we told our love to the skies, with the big noise and clouds of smoke; and, in the evening, told a truer story to ears that were willing to listen, among the throngs of loveliness that gathered upon the "Plaza de Armas," where four bands discoursed, with notes of Heaven-born music. The Palace was illuminated, and shed its lustre upon the conglomerate mass below, that could not get in, and so were enchanted in the distance. The ball was reported brilliant—and the supper of Bernardo's best [illegible] in that line, of which he is prince, and to whom all bow with respectful deference, as royal caterer.

We were to have had the selection of officers for the Spanish Bank on the 11th, but where there are so many [illegible] qualified for the most important trusts ever committed by *the people* of Cuba to individual hands, it makes the election a work of time—too much for the mid-hours of one day. Another meeting of the stockholders is to take place at the Palace on Sunday or Monday, by which time, I presume, opinion will have settled upon certain names that will be elected, when I shall have the pleasure of handing them along, that they may be known to fame and Wall-street.

The French war-steamer *Acheron* went to sea yesterday morning, on a cruise to westward. We have no foreign vessels of war in port to-day. The steamship *El Dorado*, that had caused some fear for her safety, entered port, from Aspinwall, yesterday, and leaves on her return voyage to-day. The steamship *Philadelphia*, which had been remaining in port three or four days, to connect with the *E. D.* for mails and passengers, left yesterday, at 12 o'clock, for New-Orleans, after her arrival. I hand you files as usual, and a printed commercial report, that conveys a month of facts in that line, for your advice.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour. Under the impression that there would be more of the Briggs matter up, there was a large number of spectators present. But Mr. Briggs did not touch upon his favorite theme, and the business proceeded with quiet and without much debate.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROADS RECEIPTS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the following as returned to him by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies, as the receipts of each Company for the month of September:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$19,789 08
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	26,602 49
Total	$46,391 57

FINANCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Comptroller, in response to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, concerning the receipts and payments since January, 1853, sent in a communication, from which we make the following extracts:

The following are the totals of payments on Trust Account, to be reimbursed by Assessments, from January, 1853, to Sept. 1, 1855:

For street-paving, opening, interest on assessments, and wells and pumps—for 1853, $1,360,030; for 1854, $1,420,[illegible]; to Sept. 1, 1855, $1,041,592. Total, $4,[illegible].

Receipts from assessments on the above sources—for 1853, $966,942; for 1854, $612,774; to Sept. 1, 1855, $1,[illegible]. Total, $2,905,963.

The footings of the statement of the Collector of Assessments, for the same period, are as follows:

Total amount confirmed	$3,006,431
Total amount collected	$2,276,30[illegible]
Total amount returned to Bureau of Arrears	384,568
Total	$2,660,89[illegible]
Difference	1,054,530

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.

Alderman Briggs called from the table the report and resolution in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street to Hunter's Point, L. I., adjacent to the New-York and Flushing Railroad. The resolution directed the sale of the lease for ten years, by auction, to the highest bidder, provided the slip became the property of the City at the expiration of ten years.

Alderman Fox desired that the slip on Long Island be immediately deeded to the City.

Alderman Ely desired to explain. He thought it would be unfair to ask the purchasers of the ferry lease to give a deed of the Hunter's Point water front, when they but received a lease of it. Whoever purchased the ferry lease must give satisfactory security that the requirements of the contract should be fulfilled.

Alderman Fox thought if they could give a deed ten years hence, they could give it now; and to do it now the matter would be settled.

Alderman Voorhis thought Alderman Ely was not so far right as he imagined. He believed the State law on the subject directed the sale to the highest bidder, and if the property were not secured, the lessees might come in at the expiration of their lease and claim that they were the highest bidders in accordance with the law, and deny the right of the City to the land, on the ground that the condition was illegal.

A motion was made to alter the resolution so as to make the deed forthcoming at the commencement of the lease. The amendment was received, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

REQUISITION OF THE STREET-INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The City Inspector sent in a communication, containing a statement of the condition of his Department.

The amount of appropriation requisite, as per statement rendered to the Comptroller dated Nov. 1, 1854, was $10,073 50

Of which there has been expended, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1855 ..... 4,971 19

Remaining for the three months of the year unexpired 5,102 31

DIAMOND REEF.

The matter of the removal of Diamond Reef by Messrs. Husted and Kneeland, was brought up again, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, by a vote of 18 to 3.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

Alderman Tucker rose to a question of privilege. He desired to inquire whether the Committee having the Offal matter under consideration intended to report. They had had the matter under consideration near three months, and so far as he could see there was as little prospect of a report now as there was when the Committee first took the matter in charge.

Alderman Steers answered that the subject was one requiring great care and attention, but that the report of the Committee was nearly complete and he thought there was no doubt that the report would be presented on Monday evening.

After passing upon a few papers from the Councilmen, the Board adjourned to Monday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN LAW—SUPPLIES—AGENT OF VESSEL.

Lenox Eggers vs. The Canal-boat S. H. Sweatland.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the amount of certain supplies alleged by the libelant to have been furnished by him to the canal-boat. The evidence showed that the canal-boat was laid up here during the Winter, in charge of a person as shipkeeper, who had formerly been master of the vessel, and he had ordered these supplies for the support of himself and his family living on board. The testimony being concluded, and the case being argued, Judge Betts said that under the lien law of this State it must be clear that the person who intended to fasten a liability upon a vessel was empowered to do so, and in the words of the act be known to the "master, owner, agent or consignee," and in the present case, even supposing that the person who ordered the supplies was a regular master of a vessel, yet now that she was laid up in this way, it could not be implied that he had a power to charge the vessel. It would be a very loose construction of the law to suppose that any one left in charge of a vessel in this way could contract bills against her. The "agent" must be one who is authorized to contract the bills.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellant—Mr. McMahon. For claimants—Messrs. Stevens & Hazle.

Before Judge Ingersoll and a Jury.

The United States vs. Edwin O. Perrin et al.—This suit, which has occupied the Court for several days, is brought by the United States upon an official bond given by Perrin, with sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties as Navy Agent in Tennessee—claiming that $5,000 received by Perrin for the payment of certain claims against the Government had by him been applied to his own purposes. The facts of the case seem to be as follows: The contractors in the Navy-Yard at Memphis, Tenn., were sometimes desirous of the money which was to come to them, before their bills could be approved by the Department and the money forwarded from Washington. John L. Saffarans, one of these contractors, having a bill against the Government for about $9,000 for work done finding himself in this position, it was agreed between Saffarans and Perrin and the Branch of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee at Memphis, that the Bank should advance the money to Saffarans, taking an assignment of his bill, and that Perrin, when the money should arrive which he expected in a few days from Washington, should pay it to the Bank in satisfaction of the Saffarans' bill. In a few days Mr. Perrin did receive from Washington about $13,000, to pay the Saffarans' bill and other claims. He sent his clerk to the Bank with $5,000, without, however, giving him directions to pay it especially on the Saffarans' bill, and the clerk accordingly paid the Bank the $5,000, taking a receipt, which purported to receive the money from "E. O. Perrin, Navy Agent."

It appeared that at this time the Bank claimed to have another account with Mr. Perrin, and that he was indebted to them in a large sum according to that account, and the Cashier applied this $5,000 upon this account. This indebtedness, however, is entirely denied by Mr. Perrin.

The Bank afterwards sent in a claim against the Government for the amount of the Saffarans' bill, without any deduction, which, however, the Attorney General declined directing the payment of, there being this disputed question of fact as to the payment of the $5,000, which he could not pass upon. This suit, accordingly, was directed to be brought here upon Perrin's official bond, his accounts in all other respects being passed.

The testimony was mostly by depositions. The case was summed up for the defendant by Mr. Stanton, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. F. B. Cutting. They claimed, among other points, that this payment was intended by Mr. Perrin, and known by the Bank to have been intended, to be applied upon the Saffarans' bill, and that even if there were other accounts against Mr. Perrin, the Bank would have no right to apply the money upon any other account than the intended one; that, moreover, this money being public money, the Bank had no right, even with Mr. Perrin's consent, to apply it to any individual account.

For the Government, the case was summed up by Mr. Ogden Hoffman, who represented the Bank, and Mr. McKeon. They claimed, among other things, that there was no understanding that this $5,000 should be applied in any way; that all of the accounts with Mr. Perrin were with him as Navy Agent, and that the application of the money by the Bank was afterwards ratified by Mr. Perrin himself.

Judge Ingersoll's charge was rather in accordance with the views taken by the defendant's counsel, holding that the application of Government funds knowingly to a private account of Mr. Perrin, by the Bank, could not be authorized or subsequently ratified by him, and that if the Bank knew that this $5,000 was Government funds they were bound to apply it only upon Government claims.

The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Oct. 18.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Business brisk yesterday, and sensible Jurors, who knew their duty and did it. We mean that they didn't disagree, as too many Juries do; and didn't acquit the rogues, as too many Juries do also.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

George Harris and William Wilson, colored individuals, were charged with entering the house of Mrs. Parsons, No. 108 Leonard-street, without invitation, the family being out of town, and with an instrument known as a skeleton key. This wicked deed was done on Sept. 10. Mr. Conover, a gentleman living at No. 110—next door—and who had a sort of charge of the house, hearing a noise therein, went to see what was the matter. Getting into the house, he beheld Harris, whom he grasped by the shirt. Harris fled like Joseph, and Mr. Conover, like Potiphar's wife, grasped only a fragment of calico. Mr. Conover then proceeded to search the premises, and in a dark closet in an under cellar he found the other burglar, Wilson. Harris was subsequently arrested. The case was very clear against the prisoners, and the Jury incontinently found them guilty. They will be sentenced according to their deserts on Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Samuel Dunn was tried for an attempt to pick the pocket of an elderly Hoboken widow lady, named Martine. The lady was in Chatham-street, near the Bowery, on a fine day in August. In her pocket was a pocket-book, and in her pocket-book were some small gold and silver coins, and two promissory notes for $150. She felt the intruding hand—struck the intruder with her open palm, and a gentleman collared him and gave him into custody. Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner with his usual ability, and argued that the Jury, if they convicted the prisoner, could only convict him of the *attempt* to steal. Which they did. Sentence on Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann Bridget was charged with stealing $44, and a note for $4 50, from Mary Sullivan, dwelling at No. 9 Vandewater street. Ann called upon Mary, and Mary left her in charge of her room, while she went forth to buy bread. Returning from the baker's, Mary met Ann in the street, who said she was going to take a shirt to her "old man." When Mary reached home, she found her bureau drawer broken open, and $44—"the blessed earnings of her hard-working husband"—therefrom abstracted. A wise woman was Mary. She said nothing about the robbery; but meeting Ann, the next day, at the house of a friend, gave her a cordial invitation to a domestic tea party—which Ann, anticipating tea, toast, potatoes and herrings, unsuspiciously accepted. Oh, the duplicity of human nature! Mary, encountering a policeman on the way, had her arrested and searched. In money, $27 were found on her, and on her person were a new hat, a new shawl, new boots, new hose, new —— in fact new everything, bought in Chatham-street. The Jury found Ann guilty. The Recorder will recommend to her a temporary seclusion on Saturday. She will be withdrawn from the eyes of the public probably for two or three years.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE FLESH.

A Mr. Plumley, a farmer from the State of Camden and Amboy, had business in our City. He found himself here one day last month, and went forth to inspect the sights. About seven o'clock in the evening he went in Church-street, a colored girl—and not a good-looking girl at that—named Sarah Jane Brown, who, having enticed him up an alley way, robbed him of $130, and escaped into a house occupied by Elizabeth Hamilton, also a colored lady. The farmer pursued her, and tried to enter the house, but the door was locked. In response to his knocking, Elizabeth Hamilton appeared, and drove him away. A policeman, hearing of the robbery, went to the house the next morning, and found on the floor three checks, which had also been stolen from the farmer. Mr. Spencer defended Elizabeth only, but the Jury found both the ladies guilty. Sentence on Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

James Smith was next tried for robbing a Dutchman of his watch on board a Staten Island ferry boat. The charge was clearly made out, and Smith was convicted. Sentence on Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newark, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey met in this city last evening, and the Moderator, Rev. John Parker, D. D., preached a very excellent sermon on the instruction of children and youth. Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., of this city, was elected Moderator. A large number of ministers and elders are present, and several important matters touching the polity and policy of the Presbyterian Church will probably come before them. Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith will discourse this evening on "The Inspiration of the Scriptures." The Synod will meet next year at Greenport, L. I.

G. F. W.

Explosion of Gas.—A terrible gas explosion occurred in the house of F. D. Sewall, of Bath, Me., on Monday morning. A boy was searching in one of the front chambers of the house for a leakage in the pipes, with a light, when the gas which had collected between the partitions suddenly caught, and exploded with a loud report. The boy was thrown across the room, but was only stunned. The heavy furniture of the room was thrown about in great confusion, the house injured, and the concussion was so great as even to start the pianos off from the front of the house.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Thursday, Oct. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and steady, there having been sales made to-day of 150 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@14½c.; 100 Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 850 Rio at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The steamer's accounts have occasioned greater inactivity and irregularity in the market. The transactions are quite limited, and prices are languid and unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are doing better, being more inquired for by home dealers, speculators and shippers, while they are less freely offered. The sales since our last include 16,800 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 43¾@ 8 56¼
Fancy Ohio	8 56¼@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 62½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	8 [illegible] @11 00

Canadian is in slack request and is less firm, with sales of 1,100 bbls. common superfine to best extra, at $8 50@$10 62½ ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet, but unchanged in value, there having been 1,000 bbls. taken, at $8 87½@$10 50 for mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in reduced supply and fair demand, at $6@$7 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81¼ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower,—with sales since our last of only about 20,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 10@$2 18; Western Red, &c., at $1 72@$1 85, and Southern White at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 20, but is held at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Stock limited. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are in improved request, and are worth 46c.@50c. ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy, with only a limited business in Western Mixed at 93c.@94c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—200 bales River sold at former rates.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are firm.

IRON—Rules quiet, but steady.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LARD—Is essentially unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is selling slowly at old figures.

MOLASSES—The demand is still fair at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar remain as last noticed. Crude Turpentine is less abundant and held with greater firmness, but is inactive. A better inquiry prevails for Spirits do., at 45c. ℔ gallon,—but this rate is not generally acceptable to holders.

OILS—No particularly new features are noticeable in this branch of business.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors purchasers; sales having transpired since our last of about 1,000 bbls. at $22@$22 25 for Mess, and $20 50@$21 for Prime, ℔ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is in fair request and is steady, there having been taken to-day 300 bbls., at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef appears about the same; sales having been made of 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do. Mess and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $22@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and quiet at $18@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 14c.@16c. for Ohio, 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese sells at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Unchanged; sales light.

SUGARS—Rule quiet but steady, as before quoted.

TALLOW—10,000 ℔s prime realized 12½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 40½c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The steamer's arrival checked business to-day, but quotations ruled about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 16d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11d. ℔ bushel, and heavy goods at 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14d. ℔ bushel; and heavy goods 45s.@50s. ℔ ton. For other ports as before. At these rates the engagements were very moderate.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 220 West 14th-st.; possession may be had on the 1st of November. The premises are in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures and oil cloth will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the house between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern three story brick house, No. 135 West 24th-st., with gas, Croton water, baths, &c. Rent $700. Possession on or before the 1st of November. Situated in a first class neighborhood. Part of the furniture for sale. Apply at No. 101 Liberty-st., only.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three-story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in King-st. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families. Inquire at No. 20 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 28 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren st. Inquire at No. 200 Washington-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until the 1st of May, in Brooklyn, Eastern District. Call at the house, fifth door from Clymer st., on Bedford-av. Rent moderate.

COTTAGE TO LET.—On 32d-st., near the 4th av., to a small genteel family, a brick cottage, No. 60; it has a good yard, and the 4th-av. stages pass the door. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire at No. 9 East 32d-st. N. T. PIKE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET CHEAP—A building 50 by 100 feet, Nos. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., built in the most substantial manner, well lighted and adapted for manufactories, coach builders, piano forte makers, printers, or any business requiring much room. Will be rented at low rents, in separate lofts or together. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

THE STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—Of No. 43 Walker st., near Broadway, 25 by 100 feet. Store is well calculated for piano-forte or cabinet-makers, and the lofts for light manufacturing purposes. Will be let at low rents, either separately or together. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—In Williamsburg, with basement and sub cellar. It is one of the handsomest stores in the city, and situated in the most desirable part of Grand-st. It is light, high and roomy. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, Estate and House Agent, No. 124 Grand st., Williamsburg.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 21 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 40 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	12 to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible] to [illegible]

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door from Broadway.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York—capital $165,000—are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna, Brocatel, Pyrenees, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York. PETER RENNIE, President. JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Females' Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, as the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all those troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and leaden eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York, and Wholesale Agents.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 710 Broadway.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of Cards, Seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. N. DUNNELL, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE GYMNASIUM [illegible] will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 3. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into [illegible]. The studies begin with the simplest elements and advance to the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French, German or English Conversation, Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings, No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J. LOWENDAHL, teacher of languages, book keeping and of the Boehm Flute, No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons', No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Baynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I., Oct. 8, 1855.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 18th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following persons: Bangs & Brothers, No. 13 Park-row; Hon. E. Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gere, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; B. Weston, M. D., No. 461 4th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 246 West 20th-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and B. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANDFORD, Principal.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the Turner House.) Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., and Rev. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and fencing daily. The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior. Circulars or an interview may be had by applying at WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway. Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 268 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. RITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject, with illustrations, at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City. The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English. Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A lady wishes to complete a class of six young ladies to meet daily at her house for the purpose of private instruction, finishing them thoroughly in all the English branches, with French, Music and Singing. Any lady whose education has been neglected could receive private lessons in the above Branches. References unexceptionable. Address T. T. H., Broadway Post-Office.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 223 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 129 Macdougal-st.) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE.—No. 690 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A., Principal. Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method are invited to address No. 209 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 649 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 63 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 15th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

BROOKLYN.—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 120 Clinton-st., (opposite the Athenæum.) A superior family school. The classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for young ladies and children, at 3½ o'clock, and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 2½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 69 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A dark brown bay horse, 16 hands high, smoothly made, a very stylish and free driver, capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. Address, by mail, or call on HORACE WILLIAMS, at Tattersalls, 6th av., corner 24th st., New-York, giving particular description of the horse, age, price, and place where he can be seen.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One pair of fine gray horses, fifteen hands high, suitable for carriage or light wagon; can trot together at a rate inside 3½ minutes per mile. May be seen on application to JAMES YETMAN, No. 96 Broome st., in the rear.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. HOLLWEGS & CO., at No. 259 9th-av., in this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. L. TRAUGATT, at the same place, on his own account, who will liquidate all claims against the late firm. J. HOLLWEGS. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855. C. L. TRAUGATT.

THE FIRM OF KILMER & GAGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN GAGER is alone authorized to collect the debts and settle accounts of the late firm. HARVEY KILMER. JOHN GAGER. NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1855. No. 260 Washington-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURYEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 19 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green, New-York City.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 269 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st. MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks, spoons, &c. Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver. Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style. N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp. REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 229 and 231 6th st. (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 300 miles of this road, throws open the lands for cultivation. They are contained from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually repays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a-half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of the road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $15 to $18 per acre, rather than to Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES Ridgeway Farm, Agricultural and Coal Company.—A farm and a home within the reach of every man. Pennsylvania land.—Twenty-seven thousand acres of land situated in Elk county for sale, giving a farm of twenty-five acres, payable three dollars on subscribing and one dollar per week. Farms 50, 75 and 100 acres in proportion fronting on roads 30 feet wide. The soil is among the richest in the State, and abounds in coal. Four railroads will shortly be completed connecting these lands by a direct communication with New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Erie, the cities of the lakes and all the western roads, forming the grandest concentration of railroads in the State—see the latest map of Pennsylvania—(Sunbury and Erie, Allegheny Valley and Venango roads,) are in rapid completion. Locomotives are now running on a large portion of the roads.

The large and flourishing town of St. Mary's is in the center of the tract, numbering some 2,500 inhabitants. It has hotels, schools, saw and grist mills, fine stores, and everything desired. The stockholders also receive 250 lots in the town and a saw mill. The land surrounds the improvements. The timber is of the best kind,—consisting of cherry, chestnut, ash, oak and pine.

The coal under this land is literally inexhaustible, being a continuous bed. It is the only coal land in that part of the State having a direct communication with the different cities. It must shortly become immensely valuable on that account. Its location points its destiny to become the Pottsville of that country.

This is a rare opportunity presented to the business man, the working man and the mechanic. It places a home immediately within his reach; it enables him to provide for the present or the future, against misfortune, either for himself or children. Those who wish more detailed information, will please address or apply personally, and this immediately, as the farms are selling rapidly, when they will receive a copy of the pamphlets, constitution and by-laws. Letters enclosing first installments will be promptly attended to. Ladies can hold shares in their own right without trustees. Title unquestionably good, being the Holland title. Apply to C. M. HARTWICK, No. 209 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., room No. 1. Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. CHARLES K. LANDIS, President. SAML. W. CATTELL, Sec'y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three story and basement brick house No. 101 Monroe-st.; it is in good order. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Also, a farm for sale, or exchanged for property in this City—a valuable farm of nearly fifty acres within twenty miles of New York, with all the crops, stock and farming utensils; it will be sold low as the owner is going to Europe, and possession given in a few days.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS—A three-story and basement, with sub-cellar Brick House in Henry, near Joralemon-st. Also, a brown stone front House, 25 x 50, near President-st.; and one in Clinton, near Pierrepont st. These will be sold at decided bargains, if applied for immediately. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,500. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 99 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in King-st. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families. Inquire at No. 20 King-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. B. HOTCHKISS, No. 336 Broadway.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jane sts., with the foundation walls and building materials thereon. Also, the adjoining three lots, 25 by 80 feet, and three 3-story and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Jane st., with a new six-horse power steam-engine and upright tubular boiler, (36 tubes,) pumps, shafting, &c. Also, the two lots, Nos. 85 and 87 same street, each 21 by 80 feet, with the double 2 story and attic frame dwelling thereon. Terms liberal. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

$3,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot, No. 81 Prince-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms in payments of $50 per month. For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1¼ acres, with out-buildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—In one undivided parcel—two valuable building lots, known as No. 167 Chatham st. and No. 3 James st., adjoining, being the south-west corner, fronting on Chatham-square, the whole presenting a front on the two streets of about 80 feet. For terms, &c., apply in basement of No. 39 Wall st., to H. A. SPAFARD.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—1 on 4th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 2 on 15th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 22d-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 2 on 35th-st., 4 on 8th-st., 5 on 16th-st., 2 on 18th-st., 7 on 21st-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 26th-st., 2 on 32d-st., 7 on 34th-st., 2 on 36th-st.

These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement-houses and other property, not comprised in the above list. Apply, for particulars, to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE, SULLIVAN AND ROCKLAND COUNTIES, N. Y.—Forty Farms, many of which are unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of location and convenience to market. Prices range from $2,000 to $50,000. To those who prefer the privileges of a settled community to the privations of a pioneer life, great inducements are offered. Also, five elegant country seats, with land attached, from 5 acres to 500 acres. Also, a Summer boarding house, with accommodations for thirty first class boarders, a fine water view, good boating, fishing, &c.; only $4,000. Also, handsome villa sites, commanding an extensive prospect, two minutes' walk of railroad depot, in a flourishing village, 2½ hours from Jersey City. Also, a neat cottage in Haverstraw. Also, a valuable grist mill and water power for manufacturing purposes, three hours from New-York. Also, a genteel residence in the village of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y. Any of the above at a bargain; from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. C. H. OLIVER, 6th-av., corner 40th-st., Opposite Crystal Palace.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 152 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—19 miles from the City and fifteen minutes' walk from the depôt, 75 acres of land in the very highest state of cultivation; well situated for a milk dairy, market gardening or farming. Fruit of all kinds in abundance. Good house, with wing, and plenty of out-buildings of all kinds. Location perfectly pleasant and healthy. Communication with the City every hour and fare only 2s. 6d. Apply to HOPPOCK & GREENWOOD, No. 67 Dey-st.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two blocks east of 5th-av. One or two of those handsome three-story, high basement houses in 40th-st., south side, between 4th and Lexington avs. In complete order, with all the modern improvements. Possession of one immediately. Inquire of the owner, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, by [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on the [illegible] inst., at 12 o'clock, [illegible], situated on the west side of the City of New-York, commencing at a point distant [illegible] from the corner of [illegible], and running thence [illegible] feet deep, between [illegible] and [illegible]. Also, that small lot with a three-story building thereon, on the west side of [illegible]-av., New York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st., [illegible] feet [illegible] inches—being [illegible] feet 4 inches front and rear, [illegible] deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. JAS. G. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 11 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Thirty lots in Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) in the block bounded by Union-av., Scholes, Lorimer and Stagg sts. These lots are on a good grade, streets paved and flagged, and are offered low to close an estate. Apply to H. B. SCHOLES, Scholes-st., corner of Ewen-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small, first-class dwelling house, furnished or not, below 20th-st., is wanted for the Winter or one year. No children in the family. Address Box No. 1,[illegible], Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a family without children. A central location preferred. Address S. G. W., Times Office, stating terms and location. Best of references given.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, [illegible] William-st.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Canal debt, and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1855, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 14, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 30th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of November, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals must be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the first day of November next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, and the money will be received and scrip issued at any time, before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Oct. 3, 1855. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor. JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secr'y of State. J. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 Wall-st.—New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1855.—The holders of the stock of this Company, upon which $[illegible] per share have heretofore been called, are hereby notified that a further assessment of $[illegible] per share has been made, payable at the Office of the Company, in New-York, on or before the first day of November next.

And also, that interest from the first day of July, 1855, to the 1st of July, 1855, will be paid to the stockholders on or after the said first day of November, in proportion to the sums by them respectively, on the close of the books, on the [illegible] of October instant. The holders of stock on which $[illegible] per share have been paid, will receive $[illegible] on each share, they first paying the installment called as above. The holders of stock on which $20 per share have been paid, will receive $1 40 cents per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th instant, and reopened on the 1st of November. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 13th September, and remain open until the 11th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.

An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors, JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office upon further notice. By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 2 Wall-st., Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada collected, and prompt returns given. We need proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

E. F. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES.

Bank of America. Leather Manufacturers' Bank. National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.

THIS COMPANY.—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount, which the Bonds are to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will discharge the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Staten Island Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election of the Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 22 Duane st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 18th October, 1855. The Polls will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN S. MURRAY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Advances made upon vessels and their cargoes and on merchandise in store, or transit. Loans made upon bonds, railway and insurance stocks. Business paper discounted.

BILLS ON HAMBURG—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight to sixty days' sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by B. C. CROMMELIN, 52 Wall st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st., New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 20th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Oct. 5, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this company, for the six months ending 1st of August last and payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 1st of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to that date. By order, C. L. EVERETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

COUPONS FALLING DUE—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. ap7,'54-lawly F

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $250,000. Office, No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. Rinehart, Auctioneer.

By [illegible] & [illegible].—Store Nos. [illegible] Pearl-st.—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of [illegible] goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
Office No. [illegible] Broadway.

Peremptory sale of first class cabinet furniture.—Being the balance of stock of Joseph Sommer, Esq., No. 452 Broome-st., near Broadway, without regard to cost.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 452 Broome-st., all of the balance of stock of this [illegible] of Joe Sommer, who is retiring from the trade; every article of which is warranted of the best class, and will be sold peremptorily, without regard to cost.

The stock comprises rosewood parlor suites, etageres, [illegible], book-cases, secretaries and book-cases, wardrobes, extension, sofa and centre tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, hall stands, large arm-chairs, dining room [illegible], &c.

Also, one large French plate looking glass, &c. [illegible] rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, hardware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

By H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Oct. 20, [illegible] at the salesroom No. 8 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, but few months in use and in perfect order, removed for convenience of sale. [illegible] [illegible]

At [illegible] o'clock, by order of the Executors of James Thompson, deceased, [illegible] rosewood piano cases, 1 mahogany upright piano-forte, with rosewood legs, dampers, frames, [illegible] tools, unfinished piano work of various description, quantity rosewood veneers, &c., &c.; also, 2 rosewood upright pianos, 7-octave; and 4 do. small 3-octave.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

By HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Full Trade Sale of Cabinet Furniture—Consists of the richest and most desirable assortment of cabinet furniture and housekeeping articles offered this Fall—the whole of which will be sold peremptorily without reserve, to pay advances and close consignments as per agreements with manufacturers. [illegible] will comprise every variety of the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, black walnut and enamelled parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and drawing-room furniture, richly carved and finished with the most costly material. The suites are covered in French satin brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, fancy [illegible] [illegible] at Messrs. Stewart's, Pattes's, Thorp's and other large New-York houses. Dining tables are of the manufacture of Mr. Herets of this City, and are warranted the same as when sold at our private sale. Also, two rosewood [illegible] piano-fortes, one of which [illegible] made by Gilbert, of Boston, with Æolian attachment.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

By SIMEON DRAPER. Office No. 6 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

[illegible] shares Henry Clay Fire Insurance Co. Stock....$50 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Bank Stock....$25 each
[illegible] shares Howard Life Insurance Co. Stock....$[illegible] each
$5,000 Five per cent. Canal Stock, State of Indiana, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York.
[illegible] Five per cent. Special Canal Stock, State of Indiana, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York.
[illegible] Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bond of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due 1873, interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York.
By order of Assignees.
$[illegible] Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the [illegible] Railroad Company, due 1874, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1....$1,000 each.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

Auction sale of elegant household furniture, piano-forte, mirrors, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the 4 story residence of Dr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Prince-st., near Macdougal, H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above all the elegant furniture, [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, two rosewood suites covered in [illegible], several oval and oblong mirrors, oil paintings, [illegible] and tea sets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, [illegible], mattresses, pillows, rosewood, mahogany and cane chairs; walnut, tea, centre and [illegible] tables; [illegible] the cooking stoves, carpets and oil-cloths in the house, with many other articles which the catalogue will enumerate. Sale peremptory without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Beekman-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

Stationery and paper hangings trade sale.—On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and on the following days, at the Auction Room, No. 11 Broad-st., ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S first regular semi-annual trade sale, consisting of blank books, stationery, papers, bookbinders' materials, and paper hangings, will take place. The Catalogue will embrace an unusual assortment of foreign and domestic fabrics, which are well worth the attention of the entire trade throughout the United States, and to be sold without reserve.

Terms—Four and six months' credit. All purchases less than $100, cash.

Catalogues now ready for distribution can be obtained at the office No. 11 Broad-st., or at the saleroom.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

Elegant furniture, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, &c.—To be sold by auction at No. [illegible], by catalogue, on FRIDAY, [illegible] [illegible] rosewood parlor suites covered in [illegible] [illegible] cloth, mahogany, black walnut, and [illegible] [illegible] Catalogues ready. Boxing, for shipping furniture.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

Special guardian's sale.—By order of the Supreme Court.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, All that certain piece of land beginning at point on the [illegible] side of [illegible] distant 325 feet westerly from the westerly side of 8th-av., and running westerly 125 feet, thence northerly 100 feet 5 inches, thence easterly 125 feet, thence southerly 100 feet 5 inches, to the place of beginning. All that certain piece of land beginning at a point on the northerly side of [illegible], distant 350 feet easterly from the westerly side of 4th-av., and running thence easterly 50 feet, thence northerly 102 feet 2 inches, thence westerly 50 feet, thence southerly 102 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning.

MARY DODY, Special Guardian.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

Fulton and Church-street property.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, the valuable lot known as the Northwest corner of Fulton and Church sts., containing in front [illegible] on Fulton-st., and 75 feet 3 inches on Church-st., being the premises at present occupied by Mr. [illegible] Burkhalter. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars may be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive, the owner being about to leave for Europe.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

Sale of valuable fine gold and diamond jewelry stock, gold watches, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 12 [illegible]-lane, will be sold off to close out the stock above named—a valuable assortment—among which are splendid gold suits in cases, single and clustered diamond rings, pins, brooches, &c.; heavy fine gold vest fob chains and bracelets, sleeve buttons, lockets, gold pens, lead pencils, car drops, &c. Costly double and single case gold watches; levers, double timers and elegant ladies' gold and enamelled watches, silver levers, &c. The whole to be sold off this day peremptorily.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

Elegant enamelled cottage suites, unfinished rosewood etageres, wardrobes, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will include in his sale of elegant furniture at No. 452 Broome-st., THIS DAY, two suites elegant cottage furniture, two rosewood etageres, [illegible] piece, together with an assortment of superior [illegible] furniture of the manufacture of Joseph Sommer. Every lot on the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder, as the premises are to be given up on the 1st November.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

By FRANKLIN & NICHOLLS.—at their salesroom, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near Fulton. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, F. & N. will continue their [illegible] Trade Sale, as above. The catalogue comprises all the usual variety of rich cabinet furniture, together with an assortment of clocks, china vases, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, &c. For particulars, see *Herald*.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

Will sell—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman—a large and well-selected stock of new and fashionable furniture, viz: parlor suites, chamber do., extension dining tables, centre do., [illegible] bedsteads, bureaus, whatnots, sofas, chairs, [illegible], [illegible], pillows, &c. Catalogues now ready.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

By HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., at 11½ o'clock, fine gold watches, hunting cases, silver do., [illegible] jewelry, breast pins, sleeve buttons, studs, and together with an entire new invoice of rich French fancy articles. The whole for absolute sale.

Paterson property at auction.—The attention of the public is invited to the sale of 250 lots in the city of Paterson, N. J., at the Passaic Falls, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 18 and 19, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. This is a chance rarely offered to the public, as the property is rapidly increasing in value, and only a few minutes' walk from the Depot of the Erie Railroad. Paterson is well known to be one of the most thriving cities in the Union, on account of its facilities for manufacturing of every kind, and a short distance (only [illegible] minutes) from the City. Persons desirous of procuring one or more of these desirable plots will not fail to be on hand. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York; or GARRETT VAN WAGNER, Paterson, N. J.

Cincinnati.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st. [illegible] offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. Oct. 18, '55.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated [illegible] cards.

J. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 109 Pearl-st., Hanover-sq. [illegible] Cliff-st.

Linen playing cards.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., [illegible] Broadway, opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

The greatest medical discovery of the age.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. [illegible]

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 132 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 125 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Triesemar.—The great European discovery.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

Special medical notice.—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or Mrs. CROCKER, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J. or Mrs. C., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

Medical adviser and marriage guide.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 12 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

Private consultations.—Dr. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without dieting, its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 242 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 111 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

Dr. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of these two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each and sent enclosed in a letter as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2 609 Post-Office.

No charge unless cured.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Tape worms.—I have been for several years a very sick woman, and have consulted many physicians, without benefit. By chance, I was induced to call upon Dr. J. X. Chabert, who at once pronounced my troubles to be owing to a tape worm, and he gave me some of his "Ra[illegible] Oil," and succeeded in expelling a tape worm from me, sixty-five (65) feet long, which worm can be seen at his office, No. 414 Grand-st.

Mrs. HESTER BLAIR, No. 86 Sheriff-st., New-York.

Call and see his museum of 1,000 worms, &c.

Dr. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

Medical office.—Dr. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

A sure cure for dyspepsia only.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 153 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Depot at No. 85 Fulton-st., New-York, corner Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

Dentistry.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

COAL.

Coal.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $6 50, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts., 20th-st. and 9th-av., No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $6 for best red-ash.

PETER CLINTON.

Coal.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 19th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., corner Lexington-av. and 23d st. THOS DYER.

Great reduction.—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 225 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

$5.—NOW DISCHARGING.—A superior article of Stove Coal, dry and in good order, suitable for stoves and ranges at $5 per ton. Apply at the yards No. 23 Elizabeth-st. and No. 405 9th st.

Coal.—$6 25 per ton, Red and White Ash, Egg, and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 38 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

Charles Fuller, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphine, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine 95 and 98 per cent. Alcohol, No. 269 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Haines Brothers.—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Warerooms: corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

New musical instrument.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches, is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 25th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house. Those desiring good Pianos that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

First premium piano-fortes.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. [illegible] have received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

Great improvement in piano-fortes.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the popular instrument.

Premium piano-fortes.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant superior Pianos at the lowest possible price. Having also perfected a new style of Piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

Hazleton Bros.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

Piano-fortes and melodions wanted.—Cash will be paid for several new and 2d hand Piano-Fortes and Melodions. Also Piano Fortes to let at $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month or for sale—the cheapest in town. M. DUMSDAY, Teacher of Music, 225 Grand-st., near Bowery.

A large stock of piano-fortes—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th st. Also, several fine-toned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale.

A 6½-octave rosewood piano—Nearly new, for $150; one for $110; one Rosewood Boudoir for $150; one 7-octave, finely carved, carved legs, with Æolian, cost $650, will be sold for $450. Great bargains in new Pianos. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

A private family will sell their piano, which cost them $275, for $170. It was made to order by the most celebrated of Boston makers, and has been in use seven or eight months. Apply at 6 Bleecker-st.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long, 8 inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1855.

Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned from receiving or in any way negotiating three, New York and Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,163, 56, 34, sent from London to the undersigned.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

$10 REWARD.—Will be paid for the return of a white and black POINTER SLUT, lost on the 16th inst. Apply at Washington Heights, or No. 51 William-st., New-York. G. R. HART.

$5 REWARD.—LOST.—In Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 16th, between Tiffany & Co.'s and Dunlap's, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in leather case. To be returned to No. 8 Carroll-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare chance for a city undertaker.—Who may be tired of the hurry and bustle of city business, is now offered in Morristown, N. J., by the only Undertaker in the place. N. B.—The town being the centre of the district, from four to eight miles in every direction, the inhabitants of said district depend upon the Morristown Undertaker to supply their wants in his line. The stock, hearses, good will, &c., will be sold for $1,200 cash. This chance is for a man who knows his business, and will suit himself to the wants of his customers. Address L. D. BURM, Foreman of the establishment.

Partner wanted.—With $3,000 in a respectable and profitable cash business. Bond and mortgage given on real estate for the security of the money; any person having the above amount in cash will be able to derive a good income, and at the same time be secured against any possibility of loss. Address with real name, MORTGAGE, this office for one week.

$10,000 TO $15,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount to increase a respectable business, already established, paying 300 per cent. None but those who can furnish the amount in cash need apply. Letters from agents will not be noticed. Address E. B. W., office of the *Daily Times*.

$1,800.—A PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established manufacturing business in this City. A party who can devote his time, and that has the above amount or security, can realize a handsome income in a permanent business, and without risk. Address *D. L., Times Office, with name, &c.*

Special partner wanted.—With a capital of $25,000 to $50,000, to engage in the Wholesale dry goods trade, by parties that can give undoubted reference as to capacity and character, being well known in the trade. Address MERCHANT, this Office with real name.

Hardware.—Will be sold cheap, for cash the stock and fixtures of a hardware and house furnishing store in Brooklyn; the whole or a part of the stock will be sold; a good chance. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

Partner wanted.—With a small capital, in a iron foundry already established. The inducements can be illustrated by applying at No. 218 East 26th-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

Zinc paint.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade, to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

Cabinet furniture—MONEY SAVED—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine st., near East Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

Furniture at auction prices.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

Show cases.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 5 North-William-st., cor. Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 11 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, O.

Splendid suites of enamelled cottage furniture, at factory prices.

WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

Oils warranted pure.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years, and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

Blake's patent fire-proof paint.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

Newtown pippin and lady apples for sale.—One thousand barrels of the choicest fruit, picked by hand, and packed in new flat hoop, air-tight barrels, and hermetically sealed iron-bound packages for preserving, will be ready for shipment by Collins steamer of the 31st. Fruit of the same quality kept last year in Europe until the last of April. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

A barrel of flour was left by mistake.—Last Monday or Tuesday, Oct. 15 or 16, at a house in Harrison st., Brooklyn. The owner is requested to call at No. 20 Liberty st. (up stairs,) New-York, to prove property. If not called for within a week, it will be handed to the poor of Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

American Lake Shore Railroad Line—Composed of Buffalo and Erie, Cleveland and Toledo Railroads—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Through tickets to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Steamboat Express—Leaves Buffalo, at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland at 6:05 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] at 9:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:45 P. M. [illegible] day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Sandusky Express—Leaving on arrival of steamers [illegible] reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 5 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

[illegible] Express for Sandusky—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago [illegible] connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, Burlington, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

New-England Route—To Providence, Newport, Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 6:40 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:40 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

New-York and Erie Railroad.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rock and Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.
Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

Hudson River Railroad.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Camden and Amboy Railroad to Philadelphia.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

New-Jersey Railroad—For Philadelphia and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Michigan Southern Railroad Line.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

Pacific Express Company for California, office No. 124 Broadway. Our next regular Express will leave on SATURDAY, the 20th October, per steamer Empire City, in charge of a special messenger. Freight and parcels taken at the lowest rates; 40 day freight (weighing 21 pounds to the cubic foot) at 19½ cents per pound. Our arrangements on the Isthmus are now perfect. Our regular Express via Nicaragua, will leave on the 24th of October, in charge of a special messenger.

WM. H. HALL, Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

The Peekskill portable heater.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 238 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN, No. 238 Water st., New-York.

Iron and steel store.—No. 106 Elm st., near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

Hudson pig iron.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

Adirondac pig iron for car wheels, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

Cut nails.—A full assortment of "Wewenstit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 165 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

Iron columns for buildings.—A small lot for sale low. F. P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

New-York Supreme Court.—The Dry Dock Savings' Institution against Jacob Lambert.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 13, 1855.

J. T. MILLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 26th day of September, 1855. s28-law6wF*

In pursuance of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. 229 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN R. FLANAGAN, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN, } Executors.
EDWARD REILEY, }
s28-law6mF*

In pursuance of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 3 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1855.

jy6-law6mF* ROBERT FLIMMON, Administrator.

Fine and extra fine meats.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS J. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. —— BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 25	1855	Saturday, April [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 23	1855	Saturday, May 26	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head, Green on starboard bow, Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 10
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 24
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 7
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 21

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

Tapscott's Line of Liverpool Packets.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, new,
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Harvest*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Empire*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charter Oak*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

For Southampton and Havre.—The United States steamer UNION, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 12 o'clock, from pier, No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......$120 | Second Cabin......$75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "Below."

No freight taken after Thursday, Oct. 18.

For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The *Arago* will succeed the *Union* and sail Nov. 17.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

Four hours from ocean to ocean by Panama Railroad—Twenty-five lbs. baggage free—Through for California via PANAMA RAILROAD—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always has one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, New-York.

DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED
TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.

For California.—New-York and California Steamship Line, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 10 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

To southern travelers.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, for Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed, *via* Petersburg, without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went *via* Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

For Savannah and Florida.—United States Mail Line.—The new and elegant steamship FLORIDA, *M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY*, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. LYON, will succeed and sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.

For Havana and New-Orleans.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Oct. 20, and sail from her Pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, on THURSDAY Oct. 25.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

Notice.—The steamship ROANOKE will not leave for Petersburg and Richmond until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. The JAMESTOWN will leave as usual on SATURDAY, 20th inst., for Richmond.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, plaintiff, against JOHN H. GOTTKER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, JOHN H. GOTTKER—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 53 Bowery, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 17, 1855.

SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 53 Bowery, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1855. s21-law6wF*

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD S. ROBERTSON and CHARLES C. HUDSON, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LANDA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOSEPH LANDA, defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighteen cents, with interest from the 28th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 22d day of September, 1855. JOHN LIVINGSTON,

s28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, plaintiffs, against EDWARD H. NEVILLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest from the 27th day of May, 1853, besides the cost of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 28th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s28-law6wF* No. 157 Broadway.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1855. WILLIAM COLEMAN,

au24-law6mF* Administrator.

In pursuance of an order—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 1 Ninth st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, Oct. 16, 1855. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

19-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public [illegible] [illegible] the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 11,) in this City, on or before the 9th day of November, 1855.

Second—That we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting, and [illegible] will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; [illegible] and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH, } Commissioners.
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, viz.:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy of transcript of such Estimate, Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said report, or so much of the same, or any part thereof, as may be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, at the same shall be reconsidered, and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1855.

Nicholas W. Stuyvesant against Jotham Clark and Mary H. Clark, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale at the 19th day of October, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by [illegible], Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house and other improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Sixteenth-st., in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth-st., at a point distant two hundred and forty-seven feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixteenth-st. and First-av., at the middle of a party wall of the house erected on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot adjoining to the eastward, running thence southwardly through the middle of said party wall and on the same line continued to the centre line of the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts.; thence westwardly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northwardly on a straight line to the middle of the party wall of houses erected on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot adjoining it on the west, thence to the same line continued and through the middle of said party wall to the southerly side of Sixteenth-st., and thence westwardly along the southerly side of Sixteenth-st. [illegible] feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against AARON STENGER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To AARON STENGER, defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and [illegible] cents, principal, with interest from the 10th of [illegible] [illegible], 1854, and interest on two hundred and sixty-two dollars, from the 13th day of December, 1854, and interest on one hundred and sixty-nine 74-100 dollars, from the 27th of February, 1855, besides the costs of the action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 11th day of July, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
s28-law10wF*

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against RALPH HILL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To RALPH HILL, the Defendant, Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and forty-one dollars and [illegible] cents, principal, [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars and sixty-four cents from the 6th day of March, 1854, and interest on twelve hundred and forty dollars and seventy-seven cents from the [illegible] day of April, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 28th day of Sept., 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
s28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against ADOLPHUS H. LISSAK and ALBERT J. TOBIAS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendants—Sirs: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents principal, together with interest on fifteen hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, from the 28th day of April, 1855, and interest on twenty-seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents, from the 12th day of July, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 28th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s28-law6wF* No. 157 Broadway.

In pursuance of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 182 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM HALSEY, }
ap6-law6mF*

In pursuance of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of [illegible], No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

In pursuance of an order of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHRIEBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VON BAUR & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 12, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNEBERG,
GOODWIN LOUREY, } Executors.
JOHN S. JENNESS,
o12-law6mF*

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.

je1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS H. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1855.

au3-law6mF* GEORGE E. POWELL, Administrator.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1855.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY BY FIRE.

SIX PERSONS BURNED AND SUFFOCATED.

Early this morning, one of those calamities occurred, which too frequently startle our community.

About [illegible] o'clock, as Officer CORNELIUS DWYER was patroling his beat, he discovered a flame smoke issuing from the four story building, No. [illegible] street. He gave the alarm, and proceeded immediately to the premises, and endeavored to effect an entrance.

The Fire Department had some difficulty in finding the place, owing to its situation, but the flames were soon subdued when they got to work.

On entering the house, it was found that six persons had been burnt and suffocated—one man, three women and two children. One of the women is in the Hospital, but cannot recover.

The house was occupied by three German families, several members of which escaped by jumping from the upper story windows and other means.

The dead are as follows:

Mrs. VANDENBURG and one child.

Mrs. BROWN and one child.

A man, whose name we did not learn.

In the Hospital, Mrs. BAKER.

Three bodies were found on the first landing, and the rest on the second floor.

The fire is supposed to have caught in the lower story, and thus to have prevented the egress of the inmates by the door.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republicans.

The Republican Central Committee and Republican City and County Nominating Committees met last evening at No. 510 Broadway, to nominate their State and Charter tickets. C. C. LEE occupied the Chair, and THOS. S. BARRY acted as Secretary. Both Committees fused, and selected a common ticket; but as all the isms and parties in the City seemed to be fully represented at the meeting, it was evident there would be a hard time of it. The first nomination taken up was that of Comptroller, amid the utmost confusion, when it was moved that the whole ticket, with the exception of Comptroller, should be agreed to.

The previous question was then moved and carried. There were then motions to adjourn, interruptions, interventions of the Chair, noise and disorder, and this confusion prevailed until near 11 o'clock, when the meeting broke up, without having made a single nomination. The Hindoos mustered strong, and seemed bent on putting through their own favorites at all hazards.

The Half Shell City and County Convention met last evening at St. John's Hall, corner of Bowery and Delancey streets. Mr. John H. Williams, of the First Ward, presided. The following nominations were made, all from the Hard and Soft tickets:

Sheriff—James C. Willett.
County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly.
Comptroller—P. W. Engs.
Street Commissioner—Henry H. Howard.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—N. Smith.
City Inspector—T. K. Downing.
Corporation Counsel—L. B. Shephard.
Governor of Almshouse—P. G. Maloney.
Coroners—H. N. Wilhelm, Wm. O'Donnell, Robert Gamble, B. D. Connery.
Judge Supreme Court—James R. Whiting.
Judge Superior Court—J. B. Phillips, M. Ulshoeffer.
Justice Marine Court—D. O'Keefe, Jr.
Judge Common Pleas—J. R. Brady.

Messrs. Dowing, Shephard and Maloney were nominated by ballot, the rest by acclamation.

The communication in yesterday's paper, signed "G. A. Whitehaven," is founded upon a distinction without a difference. Hancock Chapter did not repudiate the ticket, but the action of the Convention on endorsing it. The resolutions signed by the officers and sent to the other Chapters, were to that effect. Besides "G. A. Whitehaven" is an assumed name, there being no such person belonging to the Chapter.

The Soft-Shell General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. A communication was received from the Half-Shells, and a Committee appointed to confer with them on the possibility of effecting a union, to report at the next meeting. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Justice Pearcy has been nominated by the Reformers for reelection to the position he now occupies, of Police Justice.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Brooklyn Nominations.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated for Alderman, Daniel Luyster; for Supervisor, Henry D. Woodworth.

The nomination of Mr. Luyster gives some dissatisfaction, and his opponents intend to vote for Martin Kalbfleisch.

In the Seventeenth Ward the American Party have nominated for Alderman, Wm. W. Harden; for Supervisor, George W. Kelsey.

The Independent Democratic Republican Whigs of the Fourteenth Ward have nominated William H. Hickson for Alderman.

Richmond County Democratic Nominations.

The Democrats of Richmond County, in Convention on the 15th, made the following nominations: Member of Assembly, William J. Shea; County Judge, [illegible]; County Clerk, Israel C. Denyse; Sheriff, Abram Bodine.

The Know-Nothings of the same County have nominated for Assembly, J. Blake Hillier; for County Judge, Henry B. Metcalfe.

Sudden Death of James Auchincloss.

Mr. JAMES AUCHINCLOSS, brother of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, who lately died in this City, an old and much respected citizen, fell dead on the pavement at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, Wednesday night. Deceased had just stepped from an omnibus, when he was prostrated as is supposed by apoplexy. He was at once conveyed by the Police to his residence, No. 218 West Twenty-third-street, where an inquest was held. Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a native of Scotland, and aged 61 years.

[Advertisement.]

"Balm of Thousand Flowers."

We are hourly being asked the question by hundreds, what is the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers?*" What is it good for, and from whence does it derive its name? It is a liquid soap, composed of plants and flowers of the most healthy and innocent properties, collected from different parts of the world, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and well adapted for beautifying the complexion, and removing all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face. We can produce thousands of cases where its efficacy has been gratefully acknowledged. It may be used the same as an ordinary soap. Wet a towel, pour on a few drops, and wash the face night and morning, and the skin immediately becomes at once soft and firm. The delicate, soothing sensations which it produces, the delightful velvet feel it imparts to the skin, the beautiful clearness it gives the complexion, will soon be apparent. As a dentifrice, it gives a pearly whiteness to the teeth, removes all discoloring tartar, and communicates a delicious fragrance to the breath. Four or five drops in a quarter of a tumbler full of water, make a wash for curling the hair. After using a small quantity of Pomatum with some Balm thus diluted in water, you can curl the hair in any manner you please. As an article for shaving it has no parallel in art or nature. Dip your brush in water, one single drop of Balm then poured on the brush, will make a beautiful lather, at the same time imparting a soothing softness to the face and skin. The editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine, speaking of this article, says: "It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say from occular proof that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth and curling the hair,—manufactured by FETRIDGE & Co.,—is the best article of the kind we ever encountered—it is in reality all that it purports to be."

The trade is supplied in New-York by
C. H. RING, Broadway.
[illegible], Broadway.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay street.
S. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-street.
JENKINS & HARTSHORN, No. 162 Fulton-street.

[illegible]
[illegible] & Co., New-Orleans.
[illegible] & FARHAM, St. Louis.
[illegible] SUTTERLY, Cleveland, Ohio.
[illegible] & HALLBORN, Albany.
[illegible], MOTLEY & Co., Detroit, Mich.
[illegible] & Co., Chicago.
[illegible] W. HAMILTON, Syracuse.

And retailed by all respectable Druggists throughout the world. Price 50 cents per bottle. The money, in all cases, returned unless the article proves satisfactory.

F. W. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin-square, New-York.
FETRIDGE & CO.,
No. [illegible] Washington-street, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

The above article is manufactured by myself exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland, by a peculiar process of my own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper-berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent, in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland gin heretofore known.

Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility consequent upon long continued sickness and old age, Epilepsy, Asthma, Gravel, Colic, Affections of the Kidneys, and and all Chronic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the City.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.

WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, the first in quality, style and make, and the lowest in price.

WHERE?—At RAY'S Family Hoisery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

WHEN?—Now, when his stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of far inferior goods.

[Advertisement.]

FAIRBANKS' celebrated Platform and Counter Scales are now within the reach of all who desire a correct and durable scale. The question with merchants, manufacturers, coal dealers, &c., should be—not whether they can afford to have these accurate weighing machines, but whether they can afford to be without them. The public are invited to examine a new and convenient modification, which we denominate the "Family Scale." Every housekeeper should have it. A full assortment of scales, balances, weights, &c., for the use of bankers, jewelers, druggists and others, on hand and furnished to order.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a powerful entertainment will be given at this house. The tragedy of "Macbeth" will commence the programme with a strong cast—Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *Macbeth*, Mr. J. H. ALLEN as *Macduff*, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS as *Lady Macbeth*, and the entire company in parts. "The Magic Pills" will next follow, and the whole will terminate with the drama of "Matteo Falcone," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss FANNY HERRING and other favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE, AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A cure for sick headaches, bile and dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANVERS, of Dover, Maine, was a great sufferer from these complaints; he fortunately commenced using Holloway's Pills, and in six weeks he thoroughly regained his health, when all other means had failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

The *True Flag* for the coming week is a model literary paper. It is elegantly printed with new pictorial embellishments. The table of contents is unrivalled, embracing tales, poems, and sketches from the best authors. Each number of this journal is complete in itself. Sold by all the news dealers for four cents a copy. DEXTER & BROTHER are the wholesale agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

Fall and Winter under garments of every description at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Extra heavy Shaker knit under shirts and drawers; also, a few superior Scotch wool extra size under shirts and drawers. Fine shirts, made to measure. Motto—one price only.

[Advertisement.]

The article that will suit and the price that will please. RAY'S Merino, Woolen, and Silk Stocking-knit Under Garments, the first in style, quality and make, and the lowest in price.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment.

JAS E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The ant layeth in store for the Winter's cold, and the prudent man purchases an early supply of RAY'S warm, soft, unshrinkable, and durable undergarments. Call, examine, purchase, and enjoy.

JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Under-garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Board of Directors of the Evangelical Knowledge Society will meet to-day (Friday) for business at 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. in St. Mark's Church, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. a meeting for prayer and other devotional services will be held in the same Church.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNE'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

Well bound books bring the highest prices;
Well bound men stand the best chances.

Fashionable talmas, coats, over-coats, pants and vests can be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 30 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 BROADWAY. This splendid collection of paintings, will remain open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M., till 10 o'clock P. M. Every stranger in the City should pay the Gallery a visit. Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

JNO. W. LEE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, has established an office at Croton Falls, in connection with Hon. THOS. R. LEE of that place.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. F. J. [illegible], at the residence of the bride's [illegible], Mr. HERMAN KOHNSTAMM, of this City, to Miss GUSA, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph [illegible], of [illegible], Germany.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, CHARLES M. WADSWORTH to H. ESTELLE, daughter of Howard Henderson, Esq.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Curtis, by Rev. C. K. Imbrie, ROBERT WILSON MILLAR, of Buffalo, N. Y., to FANNIE CURTIS BRISBEE, of Victor, N. Y.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. JAMES R. GARNISS, late of New-York, to Miss JULIA F., second daughter of Gen. Nathan Ranney, of St. Louis, Mo.

At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. S. S. Sheddon, WILLIAM R. MARTIN, of Plainfield, N. J., and MARIETTA EDDY, daughter of the late Rufus C. Eddy, of Rahway.

At St. George's Church, Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rector, MOSES ELY, Esq., of New-York, to Miss AUGUSTA E. BROWN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17, by the ceremony of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH FITCH, of New-Orleans, to AVIS LEGGETT, daughter of Thomas H. Leggett, of Flushing, L. I.

DIED.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, PETER HARMONY GRAHAM. Mr. GRAHAM represented the First Assembly District in our State Legislature in 1852, where, by his eminent talents and uncompromising integrity, he won for himself a reputation which will be remembered when his mortal remains shall have been returned to their primitive dust. "He was every inch a man," and his loss will be most sincerely felt by those he has so often relieved by his kind hearted charity. An all-wise Providence holds the destiny of humanity in the hollow of His hand; in the death of our friend we recognize His omnipotence! May his soul reach that bright realm which is set apart for "just men made perfect." S. B.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, EUGENE LEWELLEN TAYLOR, youngest child of Edward L. and Matilda S. Taylor, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Orchard-st., on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, WM. R. LAURANCE, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, PETER HARMONY GRAHAM, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of Mr. William Mason, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, after a lingering illness, LILLES, wife of A. D. Gale, in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 26 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, FREDERICK L. FRANCIS, son of Mason B. and Elizabeth L. Francis, aged 7 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 155 West 43d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Hartford *Courant* please copy.

At Dobbs' Ferry, on Thursday, Oct. 18, SUMNER STONE, aged 67 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3¼ o'clock. The cars leave the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad at 1 o'clock—returning trains, leave Dobbs' Ferry at 3:50 and and 5:20 o'clock.

At San Francisco, in March last, Captain THOMAS B. CROPPER, late commander of the steamship *Cortes*. His remains arrived on Monday last, in the ship *Adelaide*, from San Francisco.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 East 14th st. The friends of the family, and members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18.

$5,000	Louisiana 6s......	93½	124	Erie Railroad.......s3	55½
10,000	Indiana State 5s.s3	82½	100	do............	55
10,000	do..........b3	82½	300	do..........b60	56
3,000	Missouri 6s........	90	300	do..........s60	55½
25,000	do..........s60	90	111	do..........s3	55½
2,000	Tennessee 6s.....s3	96	300	do..........b60	56
15,000	Virginia 6s.....b60	97½	200	do..........b3	56
1,000	Erie Con. Bs.,'71..	90	600	do..........b60	56
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bds.	104	50	do..........b15	55½
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bds.	93	40	N. H. & Hart. R. R..	120
30,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	80½	10	do............	120
5,000	do...........twk	80	8	Hud. River R. R.....	37½
15,000	do..........s30	80	200	Reading Railroad..b3	94½
5,000	do..........s60	80	700	do..........b60	95
5,000	do..........b30	80	100	do..........b60	95
5,000	Ill. Fr'd b'sw. p. s3	83½	300	do..........b3	94
5,000	do..........s60	83	600	do..........s3	94
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s......	90½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R...b3	100
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s......	102½	100	do..........b60	100½
2,000	Erie Mtg. 3d. bds. s3	95	200	do..........b30	100
15	Bk. of Commerce....	109	50	do............	99½
5	D. & H. Canal Co. s3	125	100	do..........s30	99
100	do..........s30	125	300	do..........b60	100
30	Ocean Bank........b3	85	50	Panama Railroad..b3	105
10	Metropolitan Bank..	109	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.....s30	95
50	Canton Co..........	25½	500	do............	95
300	do..........s30	25½	100	Cleve. & Pitts R. R. s60	84
250	do............	25½	120	Ga. & Chi. R. R.....	124
300	do............	26	100	do..........b60	125
100	do..........s60	26	105	do............	123½
600	Nic. Transit Co...b30	18½	25	do............	123½
300	do..........s60	18½	60	do............	123
700	do............c	18½	125	do..........b3	122½
300	do..........b60	18½	50	do..........b30	123
350	do............c	18½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R...	83½
100	do..........s60	18½	500	do..........b60	83½
200	Cum. Coal Co.....b15	27½	100	do..........b30	83
450	do..........s3	27½	105	Chic. & R. I. R. R...s3	94
200	do..........s30	27½	250	do..........s30	94
100	do..........b30	27½	12	New-Jersey R. R.....	126½
50	do..........b60	27½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$1,100	New-Orleans City 6s, 1892......Int. added.	80
5,000	Terre Haute & Alton R.R. 2d mort..do.....	70½
12,000	Chicago & Mississippi R.R. 10s.....do.....	75½
5,000	Galena & Chicago U. R.R. 1st mort..do.....	95
4,000	Sacramento City 8s, 1865..........do.....	64
10,000	Cleveland & Toledo R.R. Incomes...do.	86½@86½
4,000	Chicago & R. I. R.R. 1st mort.......do.	95½@96
6,000	Atlas Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1854............	24@25½
300	Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1854..........	87
475	Prem. note, Donnelly & Rogers..........	$50
500 shares	Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Eastern div.	8
5 shares	St. Nicholas Bank....................	96
9 shares	St. Nicholas Bank....................	97½
50 shares	North River Fire Insurance Co.........	140
23 shares	Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co........	86½
25 shares	Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co........	86½
5 shares	Lafarge Insurance Co.................	74½
30 shares	National Insurance Co., Jersey City...	85½
100 shares	Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co..........	71@72

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s........b3	97½	38	Erie Railroad.........	55½
10,000	do..........b60	97½	200	do..........b7	56
15,000	Indiana State 5s..	82½	300	do..........b3	56
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B....	80½	50	do..........s3	56
550	Cumberland Coal Co.	27½	200	do..........b60	56½
50	Nicar. Trans. Co. b30	18½	100	do..........b3	56
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R....	83½	400	do..........s3	55½
300	do..........b30	83½	400	do..........s60	55½
13	Pennsyl. Coal Co....	106	16	Galena & Chic. R. R.	122
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. b3	90	134	do............	122½
11	Mich. So. & Nor. Ind. Construction.......	95	200	Reading Railroad..b3	94½
116	Chic. & R. I. R. R. b3	94½	50	Panama Railroad..s3	105
			200	Ill. Cen. Railroad.....	95

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Foreign mail by the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, October 6, was delivered early this forenoon. It is an exceedingly interesting one financially. The condition of affairs in the Banks of England and France is the chief point of concern and discussion in the English press. The Bank of England has found it necessary again to advance the rate of interest. The minimum was fixed at 5½ ₩ cent. at the Bank Court on Thursday, October 4, making the advance 2 ₩ cent. in five weeks. This step created much concern at Liverpool and in the manufacturing districts. In London it is treated with much calmness and ability by the *Times* Money writer, who has persistently contended, ever since the advent of the war in 1853, that the trade and commerce of the Kingdom could go on, without serious interruption or embarrassment, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure in blood and treasure in the East. His article on the latest phase of this most delicate financial question will be found copied at length on another page of this paper. It is proper to add that a less hopeful view is taken by other financial authorities of ability—the *Morning Chronicle* and London *Economist* for examples—and that the state of the commercial mind in the provinces is by no means one of ease or decided confidence. The immediate cause of the farther advance in the rate of interest is found in certain extraordinary Gold movements across the British Channel, which are attributed to the Bank of France. The suddenly precarious condition of this institution, we took the liberty of referring to last week—in no spirit of prophecy, certainly—because of its exposed position in time of War, and excessive speculation in the French Funds, as viewed from a transatlantic point. The running down of the Gold reserve, from $121,000,000 to $56,400,000, with an increased movement in all other departments, since the War commenced, or was first agitated, appeared ominous of impending danger. The present mail confirms this suspicion. The Bank has drawn largely upon England for Gold, at a sacrifice in the difference of exchange and brokerage of *one per cent.* It has employed, first, Messrs. M. RAPHAEL & SON, to the extent of $9,000,000, and, secondly, other eminent banking and bullion houses, to the extent of $12,000,000, to import the Gold from London, and to pay for it has turned out its portfolio of English bills, and authorized the purchase of other English acceptances, Bank notes and Stocks, to be sold at the going rates in London! The process is now said to have been going on during the month of September. The official condition of the Bank, made public on the 3d of that month, was supposed to require it. The total sought for was no less than $30,000,000. And yet, when the statement day, the 1st of October, rolls round, the Gold reserve is reported to have fallen from $56,400,000 to less than $50,000,000! The official figures are not yet at hand, but such is said to be the result of the month's movement. It is scarcely to be wondered at. The effort was a forced one, palpably such to every business man, and its influence was to encourage the hoarding of the precious metals by the people. The next step was to raise the rate of interest on commercial bills to 5 ₩ cent. This had previously been done on Stock loans, and the latest policy is to reduce the advances on French Rentes to 60 ₩ cent. of their market value, and Shares to 50 ₩ cent., and to restrict commercial discounts within 75 days. The managers of the *Credit Mobilier*, meanwhile, have been brought to a partial sense of caution, and the project of raising further sums for Railway and other speculations, by the issue of ninety-year debentures, abandoned, or postponed. The speculative movement in Breadstuffs is also somewhat checked, though the large wants of the Empire in Foreign Grain are still conceded. And should these influences work favorably, and the mad experiment of importing Gold at a loss, only to be immediately drawn out for Germany or Russia, or for hoarding in France, be abandoned, the succeeding steamer may advise a quieter state of things on both sides the Channel. In regard to the part that Russia, the common enemy, is supposed to play in the movement of Gold, the London *Morning Post* reiterates the belief that $5,000,000 has already gone in that direction from the Bank of England. The *Morning Post* is the Ministerial organ, and speaks advisedly, no doubt, when it adds that Russian stock has been pledged in one of the Continental money marts—Amsterdam, most likely—at 80 ₩ cent., for the purpose of raising Gold. A financial end is thus accomplished at St. Petersburg, and a political purpose, by harassing the English Bank, at the same time. The money and market events in England, from the sailing of the previous steamer, in addition to the advance of interest are, in brief, a decline of ⅛d. in Cotton at Liverpool; somewhat easier prices for Grain, the export or French inquiry for which had partially fallen off; higher rates of discount and an advanced allowance of interest on deposits, by the private and joint stock Banks in London; the failure of DE LISLE, JANVARIN & DE LISLE, merchant bankers, with liabilities of $2,000,000, but with large assets, believed to render their condition nearly solvent, and the general discussion of the financial aspect of the two national banks. The private letters are of a varied tone—not altogether one of confidence in an early change for the better. The Liverpool papers and the circular advices look to a further advance of interest, and the former already suggest plans of relief by the Government, one of which is to suspend the stringent operation of SIR ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Act of 1844, as in 1847 during the famine panic. This act restricts the issues of the Bank of England to a sum equal to the aggregate value of the Government Debt and the Bullion held in the Issue Department. On the last published statement, of date Sept. 29, these Securities amounted to $131,840,000, and the notes nominally issued from the Issue Department, to the corresponding sum; but of the latter, no less than $30,975,000 remained unused in the Banking Department proper. Should the privilege be extended to once and a half the amount of Government Debt and Bullion, the degree of relief to the commercial classes would be increased by the ability of the Bank to retain its Bullion, in a season of War, under the increased issue of Notes. But it does not appear from the present advices that Money was really scarce, though dearer, for ordinary trade purposes; so that we find a second alternative proposed in the use of small Exchequer bills, in the War Expenditures of the Government. The bearing of this news on our own markets, and the price of American Stocks in Europe, is variously discussed today. The latter will not, as at present held, be materially disturbed. Some of them, we are advised, have fallen in price in London, but this brought in new buyers, without influencing a return of the Stocks to this country. Parties, on the other side, who have been favorably impressed by the character and high rate of interest borne by the leading State and Railway Bonds of the United States, are not the people who, under a panic at home, are likely to sell out while everything goes on prosperously here. This we state from the specific advices received by the present mail. The California Bullion yesterday ordered into Coin at the Assay Office will, under countermanding orders, induced by the tone of the Foreign news, now go into Bars or Ingots, ready, if need be, for export. We deem it not improbable that intimations have been held out to the Bullion Brokers that they may soon have a market for Gold in this shape. Very much will depend on the course of the Exchanges next week and the character of the advices by the Cunard steamer, due at Halifax on Monday or Tuesday. However, opinions may differ—and they certainly are at great and direct variance—as to the effect of the stoppage of payment in England or France, or a resort to any other violent measure of Government relief, on the commerce and exchanges of the United States; the first practical influence is to induce marked caution with the Banking-Houses connected with the foreign trade. The theory that we are in a position here to profit greatly by the misfortunes, either of war or financial embarrassment of the Old World, and particularly of the two States of Western Europe with which we are so closely allied by commerce, if not commercial dependence, is treated as little else than a mischievous fallacy in the more prudent calculations of the Counting-House. The fact ought, perhaps, to be otherwise, but the right men are not always found willing to risk their wealth or credit to make it so.

The latest quotations for the French and English Funds are 87⅛ for Consols, and 63 75 for 3 ₩ cent *Rentes*, and shares of the *Credit Mobilier* 12.20. The Bank of England lost $1,645,000 in Gold on the last report, Sept. 29. The presumption is, the Bank was a heavier loser the week the steamer sailed, from the action of the Directors on Thursday. The figures for American Railway Bonds are—Illinois Centrals 71@73 ₩ cent.; Eries of 1883, 85@87; Erie new Bonds, 80@82; New-York Central Shares 95@97. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular remarks:

"There has not been much business in American securities during the past week. Illinois Central Shares and Bonds have been pressed on the market at lower rates, but were taken up for investment by strong buyers. Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent. Bonds have also been more freely offered. New-York and Erie Third Mortgage, Pennsylvania First Mortgage, and New-York Central Bonds have been dealt in to a small extent at former rates, and close steady."

The export of silver continued heavy to the East Indies. The last Oriental steamer took out $3,525,000. The failure of DE LISLE grew out of large advances to a house in Quebec, the loss by which is reckoned at a million of dollars. The withdrawal of deposits and confidence from the London private banking houses has been pretty large since the disastrous failure of STRAHAN, PAUL & Co. The house of DE LISLE was an old and respected one. They were agents for several of the Guernsey and Isle of Jersey Banks. We do not hear that their bills were held to any considerable amount in this City. Interest is quoted 6 ₩ cent. in Hamburg. Accounts from Riga, one of the principal Russian grain dépôts on the Baltic, represent a large demand for Wheat for consumption in the interior.

Our own Stock market to-day was a steady and rather strong one, under the Foreign news. The speculation in Erie Shares was more spirited than for a day or two past, and State Stocks were again done at full rates. Michigan Central improved to par, at which 1,000 Shares were taken after the First Board, buyers 30 days. Southern, 90½. Private sales 275 shares New-York Central at 95½ ₩ cent., cash, and 200 shares on seller's option at 95. Illinois Centrals steady 80½. The Money market easy to the Brokers, at 7 ₩ cent. Foreign Exchanges without movement since the sailing of the packet yesterday. The Metropolitan Bank proposes to increase its capital $1,000,000. The Stock has paid 8 ₩ cent. a year regularly, since the establishment of the Bank, in 1851. The Country Bank redemptions, which it has managed with skill and liberality, have increased so considerably as to demand additional capital for their satisfactory conduct. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $74,358; paid $44,835, and held at the close, a regular balance of $6,750,000.

The public are cautioned against buying Nos. 56, 84 and 1,195 Erie First Mortgage Bonds, which have miscarried or been stolen, in one of the Foreign mails. See advertisement of L. VON HOFFMAN & Co.

Lockport Dividend.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent of yesterday, under the signature of "Many Stockholders," appears an "anxious inquirer" about a dividend from the Trustees of the late "Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad Company," and begs that we will do the Stockholders the simple act of justice of letting them know "whatever there is to be known," &c. It was needless to have troubled you with a complaint, as all information has been most willingly given when applied for.

A dividend of probably one per cent. will be paid, and *would have been paid long since*, had not suits been instituted for claims, *or pretended ones*, for right of way, &c., and which suits are now pending,—but being pressed to an issue *with all due diligence* by the Trustees. Probably your correspondent may have found it much easier to *call for "an act of justice"* and "the winding up of the affairs of the Company," than to have appreciated the "sinecure" of the office of Trustee, which has required the writing of more than fifty letters and the traveling of some 1,000 miles, *without fee or reward*, or even *traveling expenses*.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Gold Robbery.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning, you publish a letter to the Chicago *Times* from Dubuque, headed Gold Robbery, calculated to mislead those now engaged in investigating this matter. It may be enough for me to say, that all the material points stated by the writer, are drawn from his imagination; as Mr. BUTTERFIELD has not been at Dubuque, and, therefore, could not "*announce himself*," or become satisfied that "the gold was not lost west of the Mississippi."

Yours Respectfully,
HENRY WELLS, President
American Express Company.

The Farmers are Down on Georgia Money.

From the Chicago Tribune.

One incident in the Fair will have a very important bearing on the question of Currency, now so much discussed by the public journals and in financial circles. We mean the very decided and emphatic expression of the farmers and mechanics assembled here relative to Georgia money.

A meeting was held on the grounds near the Secretary's office, in pursuance of a call numerously signed by many of the best known farmers and mechanics in the State, to discuss matters vitally connected with their interests, to which lawyers, politicians and bankers were not invited. The meeting was opened by an eloquent speech from Mr. LUMSDEN, of Sangamon, who closed by nominating BRONSON MURRAY, of La Salle, as Chairman, and FRANK PORTER as Secretary. Among other topics that were discussed was that of the Currency, and it was treated in a very able and convincing manner by C. B. DENIO, of Galena, or, as he is popularly known, the "Mississippi Bricklayer." He bore down with great severity upon the wild-cat issues of the Georgia rag-shops; showed conclusively how they defeat the great operations of the Banking Law of Illinois; demonstrated that they were wholly unsound; that the personal liability of the stockholders was all a sham; that, in the event of a failure, the claims of bill-holders must be prosecuted in Georgia, and that suit must be commenced against the Bank, and fought through all the Courts of that State; that, in the event of a judgment after a lapse of years, the liability of the stockholders would amount to only one-third of the circulation; in a word, he made it plain to the two thousand substantial farmers who listened, that the system was unsafe and unbusiness-like, and that sooner or later it would fall with a crash, and bring wide-spread loss and suffering upon thousands of innocent men. His effort was able and timely. His speech was followed by the introduction of the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, by the very large crowd to whom they were presented:

Resolved, That the circulation of unsecured bank notes is dangerous to our interests, and in case of a suspension the great loss is certain to fall upon us.

Resolved, That the persistency with which Georgia bank operators force this species of unsecured and irresponsible trash upon the producers and the country, makes them the most conspicuous of these dangerous institutions.

Resolved, For these and other manifest reasons, we must urge the producing classes to reject all Georgia bills, and all others of a similar character, and we call upon the Legislature to protect us against the circulation of all bank notes not secured as those of our own State, and we call upon the Governor to lay this subject before them, in case of an extra session, or at their next regular session.

The Bank of France Gold Movement.

From the London Times, Oct. 6.

The advices from Paris this afternoon mention that the Bank of France, in addition to the measures adopted yesterday, have imposed new limitations on the amount of their advances on Stocks and Shares. Henceforth only 60 ₩ cent. of their value is to be advanced on Rentes, instead of 70 ₩ cent., while on Railway Bonds and Shares it is to be 40 ₩ cent., instead of, as heretofore, 60 ₩ cent. on Bonds and 50 ₩ cent. on Shares.

It is understood that, notwithstanding the plans adopted by the Bank of France for obtaining gold, their supply, which was equal last month to £11,500,000, has now fallen below £10,000,000. This result might have been apprehended. They have attracted bills on London from other cities, and have thus rendered all their exchanges less favorable, while, at the same time, a degree of distrust has probably been excited, by which the tendency to hoarding has been stimulated.

The mode in which the greater part of the gold sent from this side has been obtained by the Bank of France is asserted not to have been by accommodation paper between the houses employed in the transaction, but simply by their clearing the market of all the bills and bank-notes on London that could be procured. The whole process, therefore, appears to have been as follows: The Bank of France proceeded to the house of M. ST. PAUL, of Paris, to pay a high price for a certain amount of gold; this price was such as to enable M. ST. PAUL to give high terms for draughts on London, which were accordingly bought up in all quarters and transmitted to agents on this side, with instructions for the proceeds to be remitted to Paris in gold. On the gold being taken to the Bank of France the payment for it to M. ST. PAUL, of course, took place in the notes of that institution, and in this way the affair of the first £2,000,000 was accomplished. But it is not to be supposed that the amount of bills naturally obtainable in Paris would have furnished the full supply. The artificial prices offered attracted bills from other quarters of the continent, and thus the remittances have probably been composed of all the floating claims on London that could be transmitted to the Paris market from the trading ports of Prussia and of other neighboring countries. Whether the negotiation of the remaining £1,000,000 was managed in the same way is uncertain; but, assuming even that the whole £4,000,000 has been so obtained, it may be regarded as the withdrawal of an amount which must, sooner or later, come back. If, for instance, the average total of claims on London afloat on the continent of Europe at all periods when the rates of exchange are not against us is £10,000,000, and this average be suddenly reduced by £4,000,000, our position in relation to the Continent is precisely to that extent better than in ordinary times; and, while the average is being allowed to regain its former aggregate, we shall derive the benefit of retaining £4,000,000 that would otherwise go in the course of trade, pass through instead of stopping in this country. [illegible] of the negotiable claims of England on the Continent were suddenly collected together and sent over the bullion in the same manner as the claims upon us have now been accumulated and presented, we could at any time draw thence an equal or much greater amount, and it is to the advantage of the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England that it promotes in a legitimate, instead of an artificial manner, a process of that description, inasmuch as by rendering money scarce it induces the commercial community to call in from abroad every amount that may be available.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

At our Cattle Market to-day 14.00 head of Beef Cattle were offered, of which 300 were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at $3 75@$6 25. Hogs were in fair supply, and the demand was brisk. Sales at $6 75@$8.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 18—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR was firm this morning with sales of 900 bbls. In WHEAT the only transaction reported is 700 bushels white Canadian on private terms. BARLEY—14,000 bushels four-rowed sold at $1 [illegible], principally at $1 32. CORN—Sales, 17,000 bushels at [illegible] in lots. OATS—3,000 bushels State sold at 44c. No receipts by Canal this morning.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 6 19 | Sun sets...... 5 15 | Moon sets...... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.... [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. [illegible]

[illegible]

Below.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Latham, Glasgow and Greenock, Sept. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Dunham & Dimon [illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

WIND—W. S. W.

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Liverpool, Oct. 6, in the river, steamship Africa, from Boston.

At Malaga Sept. [illegible], bark Turk, Small, to sail in a few days for Boston.